The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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DISSOLUTION.

The firm of G. L. McGREGOR & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. All claims of the said firm will be settled by G. L. McGregor.
Feb. 25th, 1884.

THE FAR WEST.

Two Battles on a Pacific Island—A Score of Natives Slain.

Three Men Burned to Death in Denver—Breakups in the Tongue and Yellowstone.

Bishop Riordan Entertained—Favorable Reports from the Mountain Cattle-Ranges—Judge McCrary's Place.

SAVAGE BATTLES.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—A report from Auckland gives the details of a wholesale slaughter on one of the islands in the Pacific by returned laborers from Honolulu. The Government schooner Julia is regularly employed procuring laborers from different groups to work on sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands for a specified time, at the expiration of which the Hawaiian Government agrees to return the laborers to their respective homes. On her last trip the Julia landed about thirty returned laborers on the Island of Nanouti. These natives belonged to Apiang and Tarawa, in the same group, the people of which were at constant warfare with the inhabitants of Nanouti. The returned laborers, who were armed with Winchester rifles, first ravished ten young girls, while two old men who expostulated with them were brutally shot.

TWENTY KILLED.

A fight then ensued between the two parties, the natives being armed only with clubs and spears, and the women and children belonging to the island took to the water in canoes rather than face the foe. The Apiang and Tarawa natives, having firearms, secured a speedy victory, killing about twenty and wounding many more of the Nanoutis. Those who escaped succeeded in reaching Apamama, a short way off, where they told Tembinoka, their King, what terrible bloodshed had taken place. The King immediately chartered a vessel and went to Nanouti.

A SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

A message was sent ashore that he did not come to make war but to succor his people and disarm the murderers. Shortly afterwards, however, three boats belonging to the vessel while going ashore were fired at and two occupants were killed and one wounded. The crews then landed and a fight ensued. Several were killed on each side and several prisoners were taken on board of the vessel and conveyed to Apamama.

[Nanouti, the scene of the conflicts, lies in lat. 0° 45′, S.; lon. 174° 31′, E. Its greatest length is nineteen miles.]

A FIRE HORROR.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning the National and the Nashville hotels, which stand adjoining on the corner of Nineteenth and Wazoo streets, took fire. The flames originated in the Nashville and swept through the National, doing the greater damage there. The Nashville was partly and the National completely gutted. The houses being light frame structures, every hall and room was filled either with smoke or fire before the occupants were aroused. Men and women ran to and fro in their night garments, and many jumped from second-story windows. Only a few escaped with their clothing. There was considerable delay in getting a stream of water upon the proper places. This, coupled with the inflammable nature of the material, soon cut off every means of egress except through the windows. James Coyne, the runner for the National, was sleeping in the rear, near where the flames started, dressed himself hastily, ran through the halls, and awakened the lodgers. He barely had time to escape down-stairs. Then followed the shrieks and cries of the terrified and tortured people, for, besides jumping from windows, men had to rush through the flames in the halls to reach the stairway.

When the flames were extinguished, after an hour of hard work, the charred remains of three men were found in the upper story. Two of them had gone to bed intoxicated. They were called up, but were too sound asleep to realize their situation, though they left their bed and were found on the floor. The other man was found in his bed in another room. The bodies were badly burned, and presented a hideous spectacle. The victims were Jerry Sullivan, formerly from Boston, aged 45 years; Pat McMair, from Wisconsin, supposed to be 65 or 70; and William Whalen, 25 years, from Fort Collins. The remains are in charge of the Coroner.

The Nashville was insured for $3,000 and the National for $1,700, the latter in British America.

ICE BREAK-UP.

THE TONGUE RIVER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—A *Pioneer-Press* Miles City special says: Our town was surprised last night by the sudden breaking-up of the Tongue River. It was totally unlooked-for, as there had been but thirty-six hours of thawing weather, preceded by at least twenty days of the severest cold of the winter, and the break-up was not looked for for a week. The water commenced running on the ice about 6 o'clock, and in half an hour it had risen five or six feet and loosened the main ice, and in a moment all was on the move. The scene, lit up by bonfires on the bank, was indescribably grand. Considerable apprehension was felt for the safety of those living on the lowlands, but by the united efforts of the citizens they were all reached and removed to safe places. The ice continued to run all night, and during the forenoon of today gorged twice, producing a slight overflow in the town, but without damage to any one. The Tongue is still running ice, but from the mail-carrier from Tongue River it is learned that the river is clear above and the last ice will soon pass. It is believed that the dam of the Tongue River Ditch Company withstood the brunt of the battle bravely, although nothing is known, but as planks and timbers have passed here today it is feared that some portion of it may have succumbed. The experience of the oldest inhabitant furnishes no precedent for the suddenness of the breakup. The ice was fully thirty inches thick and as clear and solid as at any time this winter.

THE YELLOWSTONE.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the Yellowstone started and is now running bank full. It is reported here that the bridge across the Yellowstone at Huntley was carried away, but the report is not confirmed.

THE CATTLE-RANGES.

STOCK IN MONTANA WINTERING WITH BUT SLIGHT LOSSES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—R. B. Wilson, special agent of the freight department of the Northern Pacific, at present making an examination of the condition of cattle on the Montana ranges, writes under date of the 19th inst. from Miles City to General Freight-Agent Hannaford as follows:

"Stock reports from the north side of the Yellowstone are very favorable. The only losses occurring so far have been from wolves, which are quite numerous in that locality and have occasioned considerable loss on young cattle. The winter has been very fine, very little snow having fallen up to Feb. 6, when it commenced snowing and continued for several days. There is at present from Glendive west along the Yellowstone Valley about ten inches of snow on the ground. The weather since has not been very severe, and a few warm days will sufficiently clear the ground so that cattle can feed upon the grass. C. Conners has put in 5,000 head of State cattle on his Powder River ranch, having driven them from Pierre, and getting them on the range about Aug. 1. The cattle are in fine condition, and have suffered nothing from the cold weather nor from the want of food. Unless the weather turns exceedingly cold the loss will not be 2 per cent.

"Johnson & Graham give a very flattering report as to the condition of cattle on Little Powder River, where their herd is located. There has been very little snow in that vicinity until the last fall. There are about six inches on the ground at present. Range cattle are fat, and State cattle are in good condition.

"H. C. Lewis says that during all the time he has been handling range cattle he has never seen them look so well nor so little disposed to stray off their range.

"No losses have occurred in the herds of Carpenter & Robertson, Zook & Anderson, nor the Dehart Live-Stock Company. The indications are that there will be no serious losses on cattle on the ranges tributary to Miles City, but there will be some little loss on State cattle."

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

A COLORADO CANDIDATE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—A private dispatch from Denver, Colo., says: "A petition, signed by a number of State officers and many lawyers and leading business men in Colorado, has been forwarded to President Arthur, requesting the appointment of Judge Wagner, of this city, to succeed Judge McCrary on the United States Circuit Court bench for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. This is quite a surprise, as it was thought here that Colorado was solid for Judge Hallett."

COAST NOTES.

DINNER TO BISHOP RIORDAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—Thomas S. Donohue entertained Bishop Riordan, recently appointed coadjutor of Bishop Alemany, at dinner this evening. The invited guests included Gov. Stoneman, Federal Judges Sawyer and Hofman, and Mayor Bartlett.

THE CHINESE LAW.

Judge Sawyer in the Circuit Court decided today in a test case that Chinamen arriving without return certificates who left here between the passage of the Restriction act, May 6, 1882, and the date when it became effective, Aug. 6, 1882, were unlawfully in the country. It was an appeal case from the District Court, where the same decision was rendered.

AID FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

This afternoon Mayor Bartlett presided at a meeting of citizens to devise means for raising funds for the Ohio flood sufferers. A committee of twenty-four of the most prominent men was appointed to received subscriptions.

A POPULAR OFFICER.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 25.—The expected removal of Consul Francis is regarded unfavorably. A petition for his retention will be sent to Washington.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

An Effort to Oust Representative Clayton, Who Holds Another Office—Prohibition and Suffrage.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Representative Russell, of Muscatine, today introduced a resolution into the House declaring vacant the seat now occupied by Representative Clayton, of Pottawattamie County. The resolution recites that Mr. Clayton is and was at the time of his election a Trustee of the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; that the position is a lucrative one; and that Sec. 22, Art. 3 of the Constitution provides that no person holding a lucrative position under the State or United States shall be eligible to membership in the General Assembly.

The compensation fixed by the laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly is $4 per day and mileage, and it is said that Mr. Clayton will derive more from his services as Trustee during two years than he will from his salary as a member of the Legislature for the same time. At first the introduction of the resolution was treated as a joke, but when it was learned that Mr. Russell was in earnest his action caused no little alarm. The Constitution is very plain, and in addition thereto a long line of decisions are given bearing upon the case, which will probably be brought to the attention of the Judiciary Committee, to which the resolution was sent for consideration.

Representative Hall, of Clarke County, stands in the same predicament with Mr. Clayton, being a Trustee for the Institution for the Feeble-Minded, although no resolution touching his case has yet been introduced.

The construction put upon this section of the Constitution by several members of the House and Senate is shown by their acts. Senators Hemenway and Robinson both resigned as Directors of the State Normal-School before they qualified as members of the General Assembly. Representative McDaid did the same thing. They were guided in their action by this constitutional provision, showing that there was at least a doubt in their own minds as to their eligibility to membership in the General Assembly while holding another State office. There is also a certain unfitness in the relations of the two positions. For instance, Mr. Clayton has a bill before the Legislature asking for an appropriation of $40,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, of which, if appropriated, he will direct the expenditure.

The resolution may not be adopted, but it will throw a little light upon the management of the State institutions, and especially the cost of maintaining these Boards of Trustees.

Gov. Carpenter predicts that the Prohibition bill will pass. He is in favor of the suffrage amendment, and says he shall vote for equal suffrage at the polls if he has a chance. He believes the measure will go through the House.

ALLEGED GRAVE-ROBBERS.

The Case of Wallace Waterman and Newton J. Shinkle About to Be Called at Sycamore, Ill.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The illness of Judge Kellum deferred the opening of court till tomorrow morning. The trial of Waterman and Shinkle, charged with robbing the grave of Mary Hoyt in this city the night of Dec. 25, 1883, will be attended with a great deal of interest. State's-Attorney Stephens will be assisted by ex-State's-Attorney Pratt, and D. J. Carnes will conduct the defense. In the jail Waterman and Shinkle occupy rooms together, and apart from the rest of the prisoners. They seem to be in good spirits and devote much time to their studies. Waterman's mother has been a frequent visitor at the jail.

[Mrs. Mary Hoyt died of dropsy at Sycamore, Ill., the 23d of last December and was buried two days later. The next day the man in charge of the cemetery discovered that the grave had been robbed, and further investigation showed that the body had been shipped to Chicago in a barrel and sold to a medical college. New Year's-Day Mrs. G. M. McConaughy, the young wife of an attorney, died at the home of her parents in Rochelle, Ill., and Jan. 8 her body was also recovered in a Chicago college. In her girlhood she had attended school with Newton J. Shinkle. Jan. 29 Shinkle and Wallace Waterman were jointly indicted by the Ogle County grand jury on a charge of robbing the grave of Mrs. Conaughy.]

THE HOT SPRINGS MURDERERS.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 25.—The examination into the recent assasination was concluded today. Judge Wood committed A. S. Doran, D. V. Pruitt, John Allison, and Harry Landing without bail. Ed Howell was discharged. Frank Flynn was placed under $27,500 bond, $20,000 for the murder of his brother, John Flynn, $10,000 for assault on Hall, $5,000 for assault on Hargrave, and $2,500 for assault on Craig, and William Flynn, Robert Pruitt, and Lucius $9,000 each.

FRAUDULENT BILLS OF LADING.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 25.—Frederick Baum, a well-known merchant, was arrested today upon charges of forging bills of lading in connection with the famous Texas Pacific swindles for which Easton, Commack, and Lohnstien are awaiting trial. Baum was jailed in default of $14,000 bail. It is believed his arrest is the beginning of a series of others.

BULLETS FOR BALLOTS.

Some Simon-Pure Democratic Testimony Elicited at the Copiah Investigation.

Wordy War Between Senator Vance and Representative Wise at the Danville Inquiry.

A Man from Colorado Sees Something About the Tariff in the Selection of Chicago.

COPIAH.

THREE MISSISSIPPI JUDGES ON THE STAND.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Before the Senate Committee today witnesses in behalf of the Democracy of Copiah County were called and examined by Senator Jones. Uriah Millsap, formerly a District Judge in Copiah County, claimed to be a Republican. Print Matthews was a man of violent prejudices and expressed them violently. The Democrats of Copiah County generally were a law-abiding people. There were many negroes who were dissatisfied with Matthews' rule and would vote for Democrats in whom they had confidence. Print Matthews used violent personal language in his speeches, and witness thought that Matthews would have made a first-class Democratic bulldozer. He had the reputation of always being ready to fight. Matthews controlled much of the negro vote. The attitude of the Matthews family in Copiah County tended constantly to inflame race prejudices and array parties on the color line. Witness believed the elections in Copiah County were as fair as elections anywhere in the South. Witness thought that many young men started out on the raids through the country with no intention of committing violent or lawless acts, but by degrees, under the influence of excitement, became drawn into extravagant acts.

T. J. Wharton, of Jackson, is Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of Hinds, Yazoo, Copiah, and Madison Counties. When witness went to Hazelhurst to open the last October term of court he was informed that the grand juries selected by the Board of Supervisors had heretofore been in the habit of directing prosecutions against the prominent Democrats of the county, and witness was asked if the evil could not be remedied, as this grew out of political prosecution.

Senator Saulsbury was conducting the examination, and in the course of the proceedings he asked witness if he had not heard that grand juries had been manipulated for political purposes. Here the Chairman (Senator Hoar) objected to this expression. Senator Saulsbury then declared that he felt bound to protest against this restraint imposed on him by the Chairman and the majority of the committee. He protested that these restraints put upon him were unjust, and the objections made against the questions were captious. He had never seen such an examination before a Justice of the Peace such causeless, unpardonable, and unnecessary obstructions to a plain proceeding such as the examination witness was engaged in. In spite of the arbitrary ruling by the Chairman the Senator would demand his rights in the premises.

Senator Hoar declared that he would interfere with the Democratic methods of handling the case whenever he felt justified in doing so.

Mr. Saulsbury reaffirmed his intention to exercise his rights, and the examination was proceeded with.

Witness detailed a conversation he had with Print Matthews, in which Matthews declared that violent and lawless acts were meditated against him, but by whom Matthews said he could not or would not make known. Witness said he would do all he could to restrain lawlessness and bring to punishment all violators of the peace and private rights. Witness in his official capacity had always charged the grand juries to inquire into all cases of violence growing out of political prejudices. Witness had said radical talk was hateful to him, and he is willing to stick to it. There were men in Mississippi in both parties who had been accused by public rumor of committing frauds and violence in political canvasses, but he did not know that there was any difference in these matters from what he had heard from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Witness thought that from reports he had heard from the last-named and other Northern States that a Senatorial inquisition might be as proper there as in Mississippi. Matthews told witness that Frank Thompson had gone to Wallace's place and killed Wallace; that he (Matthews) had had four uncles killed for like reasons; that he expected to be killed and had told his sons so when a few weeks before they started to college at Oxford, and he (Matthews) wanted to kill four men and he would be satisfied. Witness though this a very remarkable statement, and he deprecated the occurrence of acts that could lead to such a state of affairs.

Judge T. E. Cooper, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, testified to the settlement of Matthews' accounts as Sheriff on his recommendation. Several of the Matthews family were violent and overbearing men. In 1875 J. P. Matthews told witness that he had provided $10,000 in his will to secure revenge if he was assassinated.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Capt. Harris sworn: Matthews said he expected to be killed. Witness was the Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. Witness believes that the people of Copiah County will compare for law-abiding character with the people of any average county in the State or Union.

Sylvester Green was put on the stand by the Democrats to prove the vindictive spirit of Matthews towards his political opponents and the law-abiding disposition of the people of Copiah.

The testimony of Wirt Adams Jr., Judge Calhoun, and A. F. Andrea was to the same effect.

I. K. Stanley swore to the fairness of elections in Copiah.

George S. Dodds, another Democratic witness, said the preceding witness was a liar, and quite a scene followed. He had done what he could to dissuade the people from enforcing their resolutions against Matthews and his family, and if Sheriff Hargreaves had not been a timid man much of the mischief would have been prevented. He persuaded the Sheriff to send a trustworthy guard to protect the Matthews family after the killing of Print Matthews. Witness was on friendly terms with Matthews, but regarded him as a political favorit.

E. G. Wall, Commissioner of Emigration, testified: He never saw J. P. Matthews but once. In 1881 he was introduced to him. Matthews was asked how he could now consistently support Col. King for Governor, against whom he had published such a violent circular; Matthews replied the circular was all a lie; that King was all right now; that at that time he (Matthews) had 500 organized men in Copiah County, and had gotten out the circular for the purpose of aggravating King, then a leading Democrat, and his party to violence, when they intended to kill every white man, woman, and child in Copiah County.

DANVILLE.

A TILT BETWEEN WISE AND VANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The first witness before the Danville Investigating Committee this morning was Congressman John S. Wise, who stated the issues of various Virginia campaigns. The Funder party, he said, sought to perpetuate the race issue. He introduced papers to show that the whites brought on the difficulty at Danville for political purposes, having despaired of winning the contest otherwise.

Senator Sherman asked if the Funders were inspired by objections to persons or to race.

Witness said it was objection to the race. The men appointed were unobjectionable.

Congressman Wise said Danville and Pittsylvania were the most lawless communities in Virginia. Pittsylvania County and the adjoining county in North Carolina were alike in this.

Senator Vance—That's a Republican county by a large majority, sir.

Witness—Yes. And wherever there is a Republican majority there will be Bourbon shotguns.

Senator Vance—There will be a large number of convictions to the penitentiary.

Witness—And crowds will go down before the mouths of Bourbon shotguns.

Senator Vance—I don't know as there is any necessity for you to assail North Carolina, sir.

Witness—I allude to these matters with regret.

During the cross-examination by Senator Vance several sharp passages of arms occurred. Mr. Wise said to Senator Vance: "When I first knew you, thirty years ago, you belonged to the K. N. (Know Nothing) party; now you belong to the N. K. (negro killing) party."

Senator Vance retorted: "When I first knew you you were a Secession Democrat. Now you are——"

Mr. Wise—Hardly. I was only 9 years of age and could not have been much of a Secessionist.

Senator Vance—Oh, well, when a man pleads the infancy act I have nothing more to say.

A little later Mr. Wise said the attitudes of men had changed. "You," to Senator Vance, "came up to teach us Democracy and debt-paying when you had repudiated your own debts and had never been a Democrat."

Senator Vance admitted having been a Know Nothing, but defended himself as against the charge of ever being a repudiator. A man who said he had ever advocated repudiation stated that which was untrue.

Mr. Wise hoped Gov. Vance did not intend that to be an insult.

Senator Vance said he did not, but wished merely to state a fact in reply to some assertions personal to himself.

Witness said the facts of the Danville riot had been exaggerated, but its outcropping had not. It had been represented by the whites as a negro uprising and the whites had been appealed to to assist their fellows in danger with their votes. This led to a Democratic victory. Mr. Wise said he did not advocate social intercourse between the races. No negro had ever presumed to claim social privileges by political affiliations with him. Colored members of the Legislature came to his house to consult him, but they always came to his kitchen. He did not suppose Tilden admitted to his parlor the wharf-rats and riff-raff of New York who voted the Democratic ticket.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

J. B. Ralston, Collector of Internal Revenue at Danville, testified: He had always regarded the Danville circular as a political canard. He had no hesitation in saying that the riot would not have occurred but for the inflammatory speeches made by the Democratic candidates and equally inflammatory articles in Democratic newspapers. The preparations made before the riot indicated there might be trouble and caused grave apprehensions among the Coalitionists. Among the preparations was the purchase of arms in large quantities by the whites and their storage in unusual places. One of these places of storage was in an insurance office near where the riot occurred. The arms were carried in and stored in the yard of this insurance office the morning before the riot occurred.

A colored man named Poteel testified: Every white man he saw the day of the riot was armed. White boys between 15 and 20 years of age had pistols and shotguns in their hands. Didn't see any colored people with arms.

Adjourned.

COLORADO.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PATTERSON ON THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AND THE TARIFF.

"While everybody was talking Tilden at the National Committee meeting in Washington they did not seem to have their hearts in it," said ex-Congressman Tom Patterson, of Colorado, last evening at the Palmer. "From all that I heard, and I talked with those in a position to know, I am convinced that he has no idea of being a candidate, and that any efforts in that direction will be futile. I left Washington more convinced than ever that McDonald is the coming man.

"The real significance in sending the convention to Chicago seems to me to be in the way it will affect the tariff issue. I understand it to mean that the party is inclined to go slow on this question and not treat it from a radical standpoint. My reason for saying so is this: What States gave Chicago the victory? There were two classes. First, all the Western and Northwestern States surrounding Illinois and tributary to Chicago. Secondly, all the great manufacturing States of the East—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and nearly all the New England States were for Chicago. This looks to me as if they wished to locate the convention in a great industrial centre, where the local influences would be adverse to tariff agitation. This may be bosh, but I put this construction upon it.

"Another thing. The committee gave utterance to no expression on this subject, but maintained a discreet silence. Gov. Morton, of Nebraska, offered resolutions taking strong ground in favor of tariff-reform, and they were read before the committee. Instantly a half-dozen fellows from the large Eastern States sprang to their feet and inveighed against the policy of touching the question at all, and the result was the resolutions were laid aside, and the call for the National Convention will be a model of that of 1876, and containing no reference to this issue.

"I voted for Chicago, and am glad that we gained the fight, but I was not guided by any such reason."

Mr. Patterson leaves today for Colorado.

KELLY OF MINNESOTA.

HE FELL IN LOVE WITH SENATOR VEST, OF MISSOURI—NOW HE LOVES CHICAGO.

The Hon. Pat Kelly, member of the National Democratic Committee from Minnesota, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way home. "Chicago did not have much to spare," said he. "You needed every man you had on the ground to win the fight. Senator Vest made one of the most beautiful addresses in behalf of St. Louis that I ever had the pleasure of listening to, and if words could have changed votes he would have done it. There was no question of candidates during the entire contest, and everything ended in the most friendly spirit. The St. Louis people took their medicine like men."

Mr. Kelly further said that he had been informed by a man who was very close to Tilden that under no circumstances would the old man permit the use of his name; and ex-Corporation Counsel Whitney, of New York, had said the same thing for Senator-elect Payne, of Ohio. Whitney was Payne's son-in-law, and should be able to speak by the card. As far as he could judge, Mr. Kelly said, there seemed to be no marked preference at the conference for any especial candidate. Everybody seemed to be willing to let matters drift in a natural way without forcing a boom for any one. Minnesota would send an uninstructed delegation to Chicago, just as it had to Cincinnati in 1880. The delegates would be left untrammeled and free to follow the dictates of their judgment.

Mr. Kelly spent the day at the Grand Pacific, and took the night train for St. Paul.

BLAINE AND WASHBURNE.

WHAT A DEMOCRAT THINKS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you allow a liberal-minded Democrat (through the columns of THE TRIBUNE) to suggest the names of two able and first-class statesmen the Republicans could nominate as candidates for President and Vice-President that would carry every State in the Union (except the Southern States)—James G. Blaine, of Maine, and E. B. Washburne, of Illinois. Every American and German would join hands and help to elect these men. We want a good man for Vice-President as well as President. There is not a man in the Republican party who could get as many Democratic votes as Blaine.

L. D.

NOTES.

SELECTING DELEGATES.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—C. N. Hughes, Chairman of the Twentieth District Republican Committee, issued a call today for the committee to meet at the Halliday House in Cairo, March 6, to elect two delegates to the National Convention at Chicago and to attend to such other business as may be presented to them.

RISAKER.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Gen. Risaker is being showered with letters from all parts of the State asking him to run for Lieutenant-Governor.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Republican State Convention is called for April 23.

YALE.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Walker C. Camp, athletic supervisor of Yale College, says Yale has already arranged games with professional clubs, and will play with whom it pleases.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Morrison Tariff Bill to Be Pushed Rapidly—Protectionist Arguments.

Passage of the McPherson National-Bank Measure by the Senate—The Vote.

Plans to Enlarge the List of Pensioners—Mr. Finerty's Wendell Phillips Resolutions.

THE M'PHERSON BANK BILL

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The Senate, after a debate of twelve days, passed the McPherson National-Bank bill as it came from the Finance Committee, with the addition only of the gold-bank amendment of Senator Morrill and a slight verbal change. Possibly the most striking feature of the entire debate has been the strength of the National banking system and the very marked weakness of the greenback element. For instance, against the bill today there were but twelve votes, and forty-two votes in the affirmative. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, and Mr. George, who spoke today, have been the most pronounced opponents of the National banking system. The strongest vote on the Greenback amendment was that on the proposition of Mr. Vest to use Treasury notes in lieu of National-bank circulation when bonds deposited for the security of the latter are withdrawn. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 14 ayes to 38 noes. The Morrill amendment simply placed gold banks on the same footing with other National banks in regard to circulation. The following is the vote:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Gibson,	Morgan,
Allison,	Groome,	Morrill,
Bayard,	Hale,	Palmer,
Beck,	Hampton,	Pendleton,
Blair,	Harris,	Pike,
Brown,	Harrison,	Platt,
Butler,	Jackson,	Pugh,
Call,	Jones (Fla.),	Ransom,
Camden,	Lamar,	RIDDLEBERGER,
Cockrell,	Logan,	Sabin,
Conger,	McPherson,	Sawyer,
Cullom,	MAHONE,	Van Wyck
Dawes,	Miller (Cal.),	Williams,
Dolph,	Miller (N. Y.),	Wilson—42.

NAYS.

Bowen,	Jones (Nev.),	Slater,
Coke,	Kenna,	Vest,
Garland,	Mango,	Voorhees,
George,	Plumb,	Wadleigh—13.

[Recapitulation: Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*, Readjusters in SMALL CAPS: Yeas, Republicans 20, Democrats 20, Readjusters 2; nays, Democrats 9, Republicans 3.]

There is great difference of opinion as to the fate of the bill in the House. The Banking and Currency Committee has already under consideration a bill which is substantially the McPherson bill, and while no vote has been taken upon it the belief is that it will secure a majority vote. Mr. Potter, of New York, a member of the committee, is very strongly opposed to it, and asserts that it will have the effect to put the price of 4 per cent up to par, and that it is a brokers' bill and cannot do the banks any more good or contribute any more to the stability of the currency than a bill which would not be likely to so materially affect values. The House Banking and Currency Committee, it is quite probable, does not so nearly represent the majority of the House as the Senate Committee did the opinion of the Senate. There has been no vote in the House to indicate this as yet, except the occasional contests that have been made between the Banking and Currency Committee and the Coinage Committee as to the reference of bills. The hostility to the banks is greater in the House than in the Senate.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The bill as passed is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon any deposit already or hereafter made of any United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law, any National-banking association making it shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceeding in the whole amount the par value of the bonds deposited, provided that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock, and that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That an association organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold under the provisions of Sec. 5,153, Revised Statutes of the United States, upon the deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest with the Treasurer of the United States, shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the amount and in the manner prescribed in the act for other National-banking associations.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws of the United States inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

TARIFF REVISION.

ARGUMENTS OF THE HOSIERY AND KNIT-GOODS MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The character of the continuing opposition to the Morrison bill is illustrated by the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. There seems to be no limit to the industries which claim to be affected. Today was devoted to the hosiery and knit-goods interest, the potato-starch industry, and the fine cotton-yarn manufactures. The hosiery and knit-goods men declared that any reduction will be destructive. As Mr. Martin put it: "If the tariff were reduced 20 per cent my operatives would go back to Europe, and I would be left with my machinery and plant to do what I could with them." He said that while the abolition of the duties on wool altogether would temporarily help the industry, its ultimate effects would probably be disastrous. He declared that the price of hosiery and knit goods to consumers has yearly decreased. Mr. Martin thought the proposed reduction of 20 per cent would increase the revenue by stimulating importation. Having made some remark about the competition of the Texas wool-growers with those of Ohio, Mr. Mills asked Martin whether he would be in favor of protecting Ohio against Texas. Martin replied that he would not. Mills then wanted to know whether the addition of foreign competition to domestic competition would not bring prices still lower than they now are.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

It is said that there was a meeting of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee at Mr. Morrison's room last night, and that the only absentee was Abram S. Hewitt. The situation was thoroughly discussed in the light of the opposition to tariff reform and the Morrison bill manifested by a number of members of the National Democratic Committee while in session here, and by visiting Democrats from New England and the Middle States generally. It was decided that the Morrison bill shall be pressed to a vote in committee and afterward to a vote in the House. The members present at this meeting are understood to have been Chairman Morrison, Hurd, Herbert, Blackburn, Hewitt, Jones, and Mills. This is a majority of the committee. A Democratic member of the committee today said that it had been agreed to extend the time for hearings, if necessary, until the middle of next week, and then to begin and continue the consideration of the bill in committee with a view of reporting it to the House March 17 and there pressing its consideration at every opportunity.

PENSION BILLS.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE BY MR. CANNON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, introduced an important bill today to amend the Pension law. Its object is stated in the preamble as follows:

"WHEREAS, The lapse of time since the War for the suppression of the Rebellion, and the death of witnesses often rendering it impossible to secure the evidence required and necessary to establish a claim for pension, under existing laws, where the pensionable disability or fatal disease is due to causes not established by the records of the War or Navy Departments, and thereby the most meritorious class of claims is

frequently called upon to ask relief by special acts, thereby incumbering the private calendar to the detriment of public business," etc.

It, in substance, dispenses with proof of soundness at the enlistment of the claimant or of the origin of disability in service and line of duty where the records of the War or Navy Departments show that he was mustered and rendered six months' actual service and was honorably discharged, provided the disability therefrom exists to an extent that can be discovered and described as pensionable by an examining surgeon duly appointed, and can be certified by him as not inconsistent with such service and not due to dissipation or vicious habits. The necessity for such legislation, Mr. Cannon says, arises from the absence of a hospital record, as a rule, on the part of the most meritorious soldiers who were so fortunate as not to break down easily in the service and did not go to the hospital for slight and sometimes severe ailments, and cannot now prove by medical evidence the existence of ailments while in the service, although the seeds of disease sown in the system are in thousands of cases bearing the fruit of disability since their discharge. If this bill should be enacted Mr. Cannon believes it will result in pensioning a very large class of ex-soldiers who are seriously disabled from the effect of their service. The bill also, in claims of dependent parents dispenses with proof of dependence at the death of the soldier, and only requires proof of physical inability and dependence at date of application. This is the first time legislation of this kind has been proposed.

SENATOR HARRISON'S PLAN.

Senator Harrison introduced in the Senate today a bill of great importance to soldiers and their widows.

It provides a pension for all persons who served during the War of the Rebellion in the military or naval service for a period of six months and were honorably discharged, provided they are now disabled. The bill proceeds upon the theory that there are many soldiers and sailors who did not contract disabilities during the War of such specific and well-defined nature as to enable them to make proof thereof, as required by the existing laws; but in truth and in fact they are now broken down in health by reason of the hardships and exposures of the service. It is a bill that grants relief to a class of soldiers who had the physical strength to bear the burdens of the War without receiving hospital treatment, but by reason of their long and faithful service have since become invalids. The highest rate of pension granted is $24, which is made divisible according to the degree of actual disability. The bill increases the rate to $12 of all widows of pensioners who contracted disability in and since the War of the Rebellion, and who are now drawing $8, and fixes the rate of such claimants at $12 per month for future pensions.

It also provides pensions for the widows of such soldiers as may be pensioned under the first section of said bill, and also for widows of those who served in the War of the Rebellion and who obtain a pension under the existing laws for disability, without the widow being required to prove that the death cause was due to the service. This does not grant a pension to all widows, but to the widows of soldiers who are or become pensioners. It grants relief to many worthy claimants whose husbands were disabled by reason of their military service and were destined to die from some specific disease from which they were lingering, but an acute disease intervening and causing death the claimants were barred owing to the immediate cause of death not being due to the service.

This bill is the result of the demands which the Government is unable to meet under existing laws. A soldier for example who was in every battle of the Potomac from 1861 to 1865, but who was neither wounded nor in hospital, now becomes disabled by reason of disease contracted in the service. Under the existing laws the Government cannot help such a soldier, but this bill proposes not only to pension him but also pension his widow.

THE PHILLIPS RESOLUTION.

A LETTER FROM MR. FINERTY.

Congressman Finerty in a personal letter to a Chicago friend gives the following explanation of the reason a vote has not been taken in the House on his eulogy resolution of Wendell Phillips:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—DEAR SIR: I had no idea when I introduced the Wendell Phillips resolution in the House that it would meet with objection, because I avoided every allusion that could be considered political or partisan. Mr. Eaton's objection defeats the intention of having the resolution unanimously adopted. The next step would be to move a suspension of the rules, which would require a two-thirds vote, and might lead to an unseemly wrangle over the coffin of Wendell Phillips. Besides, the Speaker has so many ahead of me for recognition on the motion to suspend that it would take months perhaps to reach the question.

I might ask to have the resolution referred to a committee, but that too is open to objection, which, no doubt, would be made.

Under these circumstances I see very little chance of having the resolution acted on at all. Truly yours, JOHN F. FINERTY.

BROUGHT BEFORE THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Congressman Finerty has at last been able to have his Wendell Phillips resolution brought before the House. He could not do this by unanimous consent. Accordingly he presents it as a joint resolution which, under the rules, he could introduce in his own right and have referred to a committee. He preferred to send it to the Judiciary, and so stated, but the Speaker said that it involved no point of law, whereupon Mr. Cox suggested that it had better go to the Library Committee, promising that it shall receive speedy consideration there, and it was so referred.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

NEED OF IMMEDIATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR WORK AT CHICAGO AND OTHER WESTERN POINTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The House in January adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report on the necessity of making an immediate appropriation for river and harbor improvements in advance of the regular appropriation. The Secretary has submitted the report of the engineers, with the reservation that, as to such improvements as he last year considered too insignificant to be made, he has not changed his mind. The following are among the immediate appropriations:

Water-gages on the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries, $5,500; Mississippi River between the Illinois and Ohio Rivers, $250,000; Upper Mississippi River, operations of snag-boat, etc., $100,000; Mississippi River from Des Moines Rapids to mouth of Illinois River, $100,000; Mississippi River from St. Paul to Des Moines Rapids, $200,000; harbor at Michigan City, Ind., $50,000; Wabash River, Indiana and Illinois (below Vincennes), $20,000; Ontonagon harbor, Michigan, $15,000; Harbor of Refuge at Grand Marais, Mich., $25,000; Menominee harbor, Michigan and Wisconsin, $10,000; Ahnapee harbor, Wisconsin, $12,000; Two Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, $4,000; Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, $30,000; Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, $7,500; Chicago harbor and breakwater, $20,000; Illinois River, $35,000; Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, $12,000; Muskegon harbor, Michigan, $5,000; Harbor of Refuge at Sturgeon Bay, Mich., $24,000; Detroit River at Lake Erie, $60,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sand Beach, Lake Huron, Mich., $75,000; Saginaw River, Michigan, $50,000.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

Maj. Benyaurd reports from Chicago: "We will probably commence active operations at Chicago harbor about May 1, and there will be required for labor, material, etc., about $7,500 per month until the regular appropriation be made, when contracts can be entered into for the stone required for the entire season, there being timber enough on hand for about seven cribs. There is at present a contract existing for dredging, which will not be completed before July 1 next. It is necessary that funds be provided at the commencement of the working season to secure the incomplete work and to continue the construction of the exterior breakwater. By commencing early we take advantage of the best working seasons, and operations are not thrown into the fall season, when it is so difficult and expensive to work outside. On the Illinois River we will probably commence active operations about the 1st of June, probably earlier, depending upon the stage of the water in the river. The contractors by that time will have delivered nearly all the stone for the lock at La Grange, and it will be necessary to have funds to continue the construction of the lock-walls and get them above water at the earliest practicable moment. If the funds be provided early these lock-walls can be completed during the present season, otherwise additional expenses will be entailed, keeping the coffer-dam and necessary works through another high water."

MINISTER WEST.

THE LETTER TO MR. HEWITT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—In compliance with the requests made by both Representative Hewitt and Representative Belmont the House Committee on Foreign Affairs today made public the letter addressed to the former by the British Minister, which was submitted to the committee last Thursday. It is as follows:

"BRITISH LEGATION, Jan. 14.—Dear Mr. Hewitt: In reply to your note yesterday, asking me whether, in the course of a social visit you were kind enough to pay me some days ago, you said or did anything which could be construed as an apology for your action in moving a resolution in the O'Donnell case, I have only to say I did not regard what you said to me in the light of an apology for the resolution, but an explanation of the peculiar circumstances which prompted it, on your part, in the interest of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries. This impression was, moreover, strengthened by your allusion to the moderate language, in your opinion, of the resolution which you gave as a reason why you thought the request for delay in the execution of the sentence should be granted, and by your saying that other resolutions, less considerate in form, had been proposed to you, and, as you were informed, would have been offered if you had not framed one so satisfactory to both sides of the House as not to meet with a single objection, which would have defeated it. I may add that I could not presume there was any evidence from what you said of any want of sincerity on your part in moving the resolution in question. Believe me, yours very truly,

L. SACKVILLE WEST."

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

SENATOR LOGAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The statements current as to the magnitude of Senator Logan's mail, taken in connection with the reports that he absents himself from the Senate, are misleading. The Senator's mail is large, much larger, it is said, than that received at the White House, but Gen. Logan has not absented himself from duty a single day this Congress, nor has he missed a meeting of the three important committees of which he is a member—Military Affairs, Appropriations, and the Judiciary. He has been in attendance upon committees always as early as 10 o'clock in the morning, and has not been absent from his seat except to be courteous enough to answer the numerous cards that are sent in to him.

NEW CRUISERS.

The Senate will now commence the consideration of the bill for the construction of new cruisers. The testimony before the Naval Committee by the officers of the navy gives some instructive points. It criticises very sharply the construction of the Dolphin, and has, according to rumor, some curious things to say as to the character of the bids.

THE WESTERN UNION.

Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared this afternoon before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. He gave the committee a large amount of information in detail respecting the number of offices, instruments, and miles of wire of the company, its expenses, etc. He had met with difficulty in securing liberty to submit the Associated Press contract, but, in view of the misrepresentations which had been made, the Associated Press had given its consent. No terms, he said, were granted the Associated Press papers that were not open to any other papers.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, was today reappointed Director of the Mint. The law relating to this office is peculiar. The incumbent serves for five years, and cannot be removed except for cause shown to the Senate. Burchard's administration of the office has been so efficient that no one ventured to be a candidate against him.

A WISCONSIN SLATE.

Sanderson, of the Wisconsin State Republican Committee, who is here with James Howe, is reported to be planning the following slate for the United States Senate: Fairchild to succeed Cameron next year, James Howe to succeed Sawyer. Neither Cameron nor Sawyer is expected to be a candidate for reelection.

FOREIGN-BUILT SHIPS.

The Shipping Committee this morning took up the bill to admit foreign-built ships to American registry free of duty, and voted three to six to report it adversely. Those voting in favor of the bill were Slocum, Brockmorton, and Dunnell; the negative, Dingley, Long, Hunt, George, O'Neill, and Lore. Dibble did not vote. Mr. Findlay was absent. It was agreed that Mr. Dingley should prepare a report embodying the views of the majority, and Mr. Slocum one embodying the views of the minority.

LACK OF CLERKS.

Mr. Hiscock has introduced a resolution in the House asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether there are any tobacco-rebate claims paid, and if not, why. The object of this is to bring out the fact that the Treasury Department has no force at command to put on this work, and the rebate claims cannot be worked off within less than two years, unless additional clerks be allowed. The result will probably be the appointment or the detail of a force of clerks for this duty, and the early payment of the claims made possible.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported two original resolutions, which were agreed to, relating to railroad lands, one calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether any of the railroad companies mentioned in the act of May 7, 1878, had failed to comply with the requirements of said act, and when and in what respect they had failed, and whether they subsequently complied, and further, whether said companies had paid dividends and to what amount, and what steps, if any, had been taken to enforce the provisions of said acts. The second resolution called for similar information.

Mr. Ransom offered a joint resolution to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the recent great wind-storm in the Southern States. He said that over 500 people were killed and many thousands wounded, and the suffering resulting from the storm was awful.

Messrs. Brown and Pugh supported the resolution. It was referred, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Currency bill. Mr. George spoke in opposition to it.

At the conclusion of Mr. George's speech a vote being taken on Mr. Vest's amendment it was lost—yeas 14, nays 36. The question recurring on the bill as modified by the amendment of Mr. Morrill, it was passed—yeas, 12 nays.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a bill to authorize the construction of additional steel vessels for the navy.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mills, on rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read from the New York Sun of Saturday extracts from a document said to be in possession of the Post-Office Department, stating that George P. Brott gave a fee of several hundred dollars to Hon. John Ellis for services in securing the star-route contract on the Donaldson route. Mr. Mills entered a solemn and unequivocal denial of the whole story, and said that Brott's denial of it was on file in the Post-Office Department, but he could not rest content with Brott's denial and his own asseveration, and asked the House to make an investigation.

On motion of Mr. Hiscock a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what time the rebates on the tobacco tax will be paid to claimants, and if there is to be any delay, and the causes thereof, and what can be done to effect more speedy payment.

On motion of Mr. Poland a resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the act of the Legislature of Dakota to provide for the levy of a tax on the property of railroad companies does not conflict with the organic act establishing that Territory.

Mr. Gibson introduced a joint resolution appropriating $20,000 for the distribution of seed among sufferers from the Ohio floods. Referred.

Mr. Clements, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House all communications between the United States and Russia in regard to the condition and treatment of Hebrews in Russia, especially in relation to Hebrew citizens of the United States. Adopted.

Under the call of the States, the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Oates—To prohibit aliens and foreigners acquiring or owning lands within the United States.

By Mr. Rosecrans—To authorize the coinage of silver dollars and fractions thereof, under the metric system. Also for the coinage of the gold metric dollar, the two dollar and fraction of a dollar, and the double eagle, eagle, and half eagle. Also for the coinage of "stella." Also to establish a system of coinage of gold and silver, and to obtain proximity in value between them.

By Mr. Belford—A resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information touching the alleged subjection of naturalized German-American citizens to military duty while temporarily residing in Germany.

By Mr. Finerty—A joint resolution declaring that Congress laments the death of Wendell Phillips as a National Bereavement which at once deprives the American rostrum of a superb intellect and human freedom of a devoted friend.

By Mr. McComas—Proposing a constitutional amendment providing that no State shall be precluded by a grant or any charter of incorporation from taxing the capital stock of such corporation.

By Mr. Stevens—To establish an inter-State railway transportation bureau for the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the States and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. G. D. Wise—For the completion of a monument to the memory of Washington at Fredericksburg.

By Mr. Dunn—For the appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of persons rendered destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi River and tributaries.

Mr. Crisp, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill requiring the Pacific railroad companies to pay the cost of surveying their lands. Calendar.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing civil government for Alaska. Committee of the Whole.

Also requiring Governors of Territories to be residents of such Territories two years before the date of appointment. House calendar.

Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill to aid temporarily the support of common schools. Committee of the Whole.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, supported the bill. He ridiculed the fear expressed by some opponents of the bill that it would provide for a larger number of Federal officials to work against the Democratic party. He was not afraid of a few more officeholders. That was not for the Democratic party to fear. What the Democratic party wanted was funerals—funerals in New York, funerals in Indiana, funerals in Ohio. [Laughter.] It wanted to bury some of the barnacles and corpses hanging to it. It had a National Committee sit here a few days ago, and a majority of that committee did not even have the originality or independence enough to find a place in the United States wherein to hold a convention outside the place where the Republican Convention was to be held. He had traveled long enough in the wake of the old barnacles of the Democratic party following the Republican party. He wanted a little new blood in it, a little independence in it, a little originality in it. Before he would have followed the Republican party to Chicago he would have gone to Los Angeles. He would have gone to where the thermometer reached 400° below zero or 300° above boiling point rather than have gone to Chicago. [Laughter.] He would have had the Democratic party possess independence enough to strike out for one on its own hook. He defied the intelligence of the House to introduce a measure which had for its object the promotion of agricultural interests and which sought in the slightest degree to interfere with the operations of those gigantic and almost monarchical corporations which controlled the transportation of the country without having some Democrat attacked by a qualm of conscience and jump on it quicker than a duck on a June-bug with a constitutional objection. [Laughter.]

The bill was then read by sections for amendments.

Mr. Hatch offered an amendment providing that the number of persons employed in the Bureau of Animal Industry shall not exceed twenty persons at any one time. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, replying to the remarks of John S. Wise, said that the gentleman made a speech referring to him as a pillar of brass by day and a pillar of gas by night. No gentleman had spoken to him about that speech who had not said it was untimely. He would not say it was in bad taste, for he respected the gentleman's father if he could not in all respects honor the son.

The committee, without action, rose and the House adjourned.

JOHN BROWN'S SCAFFOLD.

Discovery of the Historic Implement Which Robbed the Great American Liberator of His Life.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The historic scaffold upon which John Brown met his death Dec. 16, 1859, and which was mysteriously spirited away soon after the execution, has just been discovered at Charlestown, Jefferson County, in a somewhat singular place. About three months ago Col. John M. Coyle bought from a widow the brick residence standing on the corner of Lawrence and Liberty streets, Charlestown, and last week, while making needed repairs, tore away an old porch in the rear of the building. Noticing that each board and timber bore a peculiar mark and number, he made an investigation, and to his surprise found that when placed together in proper order the timbers formed a complete scaffold. Subsequent developments have proved beyond a doubt that the scaffold is the original upon which John Brown suffered, and the venerable relic has been carefully stored away under lock and key until it can be set up in some secure and appropriate place. The discovery created no little excitement among the citizens of the town and county in which the execution took place.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Late George H. Fryer.

Mrs. J. M. Sweet, mother-in-law of George H. Fryer, the one-time wealthy miner who died under rather mysterious circumstances at the Windsor Hotel in Denver two days ago, was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday at the City Hotel, corner of Sixteenth and State streets. "I do not think George committed suicide," she said, when the subject of her son-in-law's death was brought up. "He had a too jovial and happy disposition for anything of that kind. He had been ill for some time and might by mistake have taken an overdose of morphine, but I am satisfied that it was not intentional. I know nothing of the details of his case except what I have read in the papers."

Mrs. Sweet said further that she knew Mr. Fryer had lost considerable money in speculations during the winter, but neither he nor his wife had said anything in their letters about being financially pressed. Mr. Fryer wrote a very cheerful letter to Mrs. Sweet only ten days ago extending to her an urgent invitation to visit Denver.

Fryer, who was about 50 years old, first met the Sweets in New York two years ago (he was then a bachelor) and at once fell in love with the daughter, although he was twice her age, and they were married in New York last May. Mrs. Sweet says they were very devoted to each other, "and," she added, "it would not surprise me to hear that the shock has caused my daughter's death. I telegraphed to have my son-in-law's remains brought to Chicago for burial. He was an intimate friend of Gov. Tabor and other influential men of the State, and I am sure they will do all in their power to assist Mrs. Fryer."

Mr. J. M. Sweet is in the commission business in Chicago.

Dr. Henry L. Sabin.

The graduates of Williams College—and there are a great many of them in this city and the Northwest—will be grieved to learn that Dr. H. L. Sabin, of Williamstown, Mass., died Sunday morning, Feb. 24. The fact came by telegraph yesterday to the Hon. D. L. Jones, of this city, himself a native of Williamstown and a lifelong friend of Dr. Sabin. Deceased was in his 82d year, and had for nearly half a century been an active and most efficient Trustee of the college. A physician of the highest culture, an unselfish and sympathizing friend, his influence on the great number of graduates of Williams has done much to promote their success in life; and withal an ardent, devoted Christian, he ever was a type of an intelligent New England gentleman. Few men have ever lived a more consistent, useful life, and the graduates of Williams and all who knew him will ever cherish his memory with the highest respect and esteem. His work was done, and well done, and his will be the sure reward of the just.

Ex-Gov. Samuel Price, of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 25.—Ex-Gov. Samuel Price, of Lewisburg, W. Va., died this morning at his home, after three days' illness, of congestion of the brain.

[Before the Rebellion he was an old-line Whig, but since the War he has been a Democrat. He several times represented Virginia, before the formation of West Virginia, in the General Assembly of the old Commonwealth, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia during the Rebellion; was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1872, which framed the present Constitution of West Virginia; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia which passed the ordinance of secession, but refused to vote for the ordinance or sign it when passed. He was a lawyer of much ability, and was appointed United States Senator by Gov. Matthews to fill the portion of the unexpired term of United States Senator Allen T. Caperton, who died shortly after election. Gov. Price was in his 80th year at his death.]

AN ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The police captured today a mulatto giving the name of Dennis H. Wright who is claimed to be Edward Johnson, who is wanted on a charge of murder in Indianapolis and also in Lexington. It is claimed that he is the man who shot and killed William Brown in Indianapolis, June 11, 1877, and shot and killed Edward Cobb, colored, in Lexington, Ky., one year later. The prisoner, who has been a cook on a Northern Pacific dining-car, claims that he is innocent.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.—The Grand Lodge of Free Sons of Israel at their meeting today considered a number of amendments to the Constitution and referred to the Finance Committee a resolution to give $1,000 for the relief of sufferers from the flood. There was a banquet at night to the delegates by a local committee.

STOCK OF WHEAT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—Three hundred and fifteen thousand bushels of No. 2 red wheat were withdrawn from the Union Depot elevator this afternoon and will be shipped out as fast as cars can be obtained to move it. This will leave less than 800,000 bushels of No. 2 red wheat in this city.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

AMESBURY, Mass., Feb. 25.—The weavers, spoolers, corders, and spinners in No. 1 Mill have struck.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—The operatives in the Williston mills have struck against a reduction in wages of 30 per cent.

PRISONER M'KEAGUE.

The Butcher Makes No Confession and the Grand Jury Takes No Further Action.

A Friendly Explanation Given of Bloody Clothes and Other Damaging Evidence.

Hints of Further Developments by the Detectives—A Father's Confidence.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Winnetka murder case yesterday. Neil McKeague has not made a confession, although a rumor to that effect was circulated about the streets. On the contrary, he has not manifested the slightest signs of weakening, or disposition to make any alterations in the statement that he has so often reiterated. He was visited at the jail yesterday by his father, and an earnest conversation was engaged in. The father counseled his son not to talk about his case to any one but his attorney and himself. Mr. Hardy paid a brief visit to the prisoner and explained his seeming neglect by stating that his child had died. Mr. McKeague says that his son shall have the best legal talent that can be obtained and nothing be left undone that will effectually prove his entire innocence.

Inquiry at the Pinkerton agency resulted in the stereotyped reply that there was nothing new that could be given to the public.

THE BLOODY IMPRINT.

Mr. Pinkerton said that he had given orders to have the bloody imprint of a hand on the walls of the room in which Mr. Willson was murdered cut out and preserved as evidence. Considerable discussion has sprung up within the last few days regarding this point. The imprint is about three feet above the floor and immediately over the spot where the dead body of Mr. Willson was found. It was made with the right hand of some person. The supposition has been that it was made by Mr. Willson, as it corresponds with his rather small and well-shaped hand. McKeague's hand is also similarly shaped. Several persons who examined Mr. Willson's body are positive that his hands were clean and not bloody. It is argued that the imprint might have been left by the murderer while stamping on Mr. Willson's body.

DETECTIVE DISCOVERIES.

As already stated, several different detective agencies have had operatives working on the case. Among these was the Mooney & Boland. They sent a man to Winnetka the Saturday following the discovery of the murder, with special instructions to work on the theory relating to the butcher. The detective represented himself to be a traveling-man and engaged board at Mrs. Meyers' boarding-house, where McKeague also boarded. Watching his opportunity he slipped into McKeague's room without being observed and overhauled everything in the room in hopes of obtaining some clew to the murderer. The only thing of a suspicious nature discovered was a pair of pantaloons which were considerably splotched with blood. This was reported to State's-Attorney Mills, and was what caused the rumor that a bloody suit of clothing had been found.

EXPLAINING THE BLOOD-STAINS.

A TRIBUNE reporter in searching for evidence at Winnetka yesterday obtained information from three different persons which can explain the blood-stains found on McKeague's clothing. Thanksgiving night he was at a ball given at the village-hall, and was "crazy with liquor." In his drunken carousal he thrust his fist through a window-glass and severely cut his wrist. The blood ran down on his vest and pants. He had on the suit he has worn since the murder and which is now in the possession of the detectives. The butcher's boy also confirms the story that McKeague got blood on his clothing a few weeks ago by accidentally chopping off the end of his finger.

THE MISSING BULLETS.

Adam Phillips, on whose farm McKeague slaughtered his cattle, attempted to explain the missing bullets in McKeague's revolver. About five months ago they drove over to Grosse Point together and on returning home McKeague shot off his revolver twice. Phillips saw the revolver in McKeague's bedroom a few weeks later, but never since. Frank Myers says that he wanted to borrow McKeague's revolver about three weeks ago to shoot a cat, but was told that Belle Hagen had it. The same person states that when McKeague was intoxicated at the ball Thanksgiving night he remarked that it was a wonder that McKeague did not draw his revolver, and Belle Hagen replied that it was in her possession.

The scratches seen on McKeague's face are also explained. A man named Mike Smith says that he and McKeague became involved in a quarrel with some Germans while at Grosse Point the Saturday evening preceding the murder. Both were badly scratched by encountering the hardy fists of their antagonists. This statement is confirmed by several others, and at least a half-dozen persons will testify that McKeague had the scratches for three days prior to the discovery of the deed.

A POSSIBLE MOTIVE.

A possible motive for the murder of Mr. Willson has been discovered, providing, of course, that McKeague is guilty. Much surprise has been manifested at the loose manner in which his business transactions with Mr. Willson were conducted, and particularly the purchase of the house and lot. McKeague paid some cash on the bargain and gave a promissory note for the balance, but he has nothing to prove his ownership. Mr. Willson would not give a deed. Several months ago a citizen of Winnetka wanted to buy the lot, and an understanding was arrived at regarding the purchase price. The transaction was about to be consummated when Mr. Willson informed the purchaser that he could give him only a quit-claim deed to the property. This the person was unwilling to accede to, saying that he must have a warrantee-deed or he would not buy the lot. The transaction fell through, and McKeague became the purchaser. The citizen was very much exasperated because of his failure to obtain the property, and, it is said, has talked with McKeague on the subject and intimated that he was wholly in Mr. Willson's power to such an extent that he might not only lose the property if he failed to meet his obligations, but all that he had already paid. This may have caused trouble between McKeague and Mr. Willson. Mr. Willson's reasons for not giving a full title to the property are plain to all who are acquainted with the manner in which he gained possession of it. The land once belonged to the village, and was laid out for a street. It is a narrow strip running parallel with the railroad track. The Village Council voted to vacate the street, and it was condemned and sold. Mr. Willson bought a portion of the land, and the legality of the sale has since been questioned.

THE GRAND JURY'S ACTION.

The grand jury adjourned yesterday without finding an indictment against McKeague for the murder of Mrs. Willson, as was expected. The case was not considered at all, and probably will not be before the end of the week. Saturday the jurors will have completed their labors for the term, and in the meantime the State's-Attorney and the detectives will busy themselves with hunting up further evidence which might lead to the detection of several persons who are suspected in connection with the crime. It is thought that the present indictment, although drawn up in a hurry, is sufficient to hold the prisoner on until a new one is found which will be more explicit as to details, and will at the same time charge the prisoner with the double murder. It was thought advisable to charge McKeague with the killing of Mr. Willson only, inasmuch as the legal document had to be prepared in a hurry and to guard against the possible rescue of the alleged murderer through habeas-corpus proceedings. Should a writ be procured he can be held on a new capias for the murder of the old lady. The detectives say that the additional evidence which has not been adduced as yet precludes all presumption of an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the part of McKeague's attorney. They thought it best not to show up their case prematurely, but should necessity require them to do so they claim to be ready with additional facts which point to the guilt of the butcher.

THE TELL-TALE BUTTONS.

The most damaging and positive evidence against him before the grand jury was the story of the buttons, and on that testimony mainly was the indictment based. It was found that the buttons picked up in Mr. Willson's room bore the stamp "Tres, Paris," on the back part, and those remaining on the vest were of the same make, except those which had been sewed on to replace the lost ones. The report that the detectives produced a bloody shirt, collar, or necktie, alleged to have been discovered in the butcher's trunk, is unfounded. There was no mention made of these articles, and it is doubtful if they are in existence. Witnesses stated that McKeague, the day after the murder, came to Chicago to buy a new shirt. He returned to Winnetka in the evening. The detectives who shadowed him thought it very strange that a man in McKeague's position should travel nearly seventeen miles for the purpose of buying a single shirt.

THE VILLAGE AT REST.

Winnetka enjoyed a rest yesterday. It was the first day since the dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Willson were discovered that the little village was not visited by detectives. The usual number of newspaper representatives and several others who are more or less interested in the tragedy went out on the afternoon trains, but there was nothing new to be learned. The absence of any officials was thought by the citizens to possess some significant bearing on the case, and speculations were indulged in as to whether the detectives had not already secured sufficient evidence to convict Neal McKeague. There is a general impression that much more has been discovered than has yet been made public and that it is being withheld until the case comes up for trial. Some of the knowing ones who profess to be on terms of intimacy with the officials mysteriously hint at some new developments which will shake the village from centre to circumference when disclosed. Among others who visited the village was Mr. McKeague's father, who went up in company with Frank Scott. They spent several hours making investigations concerning the murder, and Mr. McKeague returned to the city more firmly convinced than ever of his son's innocence. The shop remains open, and is in charge of young Mahoney, who has but few customers to wait upon.

JIMMY MAHONEY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mahoney gives an interesting account of his experience with the detectives Saturday night. He was taken to Pinkerton's office and put through a rigid course of questioning by State's-Attorney Mills and others. The leading point in the examination related to the visit of Mr. Willson to the shop the day of the murder. He was also closely questioned in regard to his employer's demeanor before and since the murder, and about his clothing, revolver, indebtedness, and general habits. Mahoney is positive he told nothing but the truth and nothing that would tend to criminate McKeague. While he was being examined several reporters called, but were sent away. Pinkerton cautioned the boy not to talk with reporters, as they might get him into trouble, and then let him out the back door so that he could go to the depot without being molested.

ARRIVAL OF RELATIVES.

J. Appleton Willson arrived at Winnetka on the noon train, accompanied by a stranger, whose general appearance was that of a Western man. The stranger was John E. Kennedy, of Miles City, Montana, who has already figured to some extent in the case, on account of his previous visits to the Willson house. Mr. Kennedy is a relative of the murdered couple, having married the daughter of Mr. Willson's brother Langley. Mrs. Kennedy is dead, but her three sons will become heirs to the Willson estate unless a will is found. Mr. Kennedy was in Montana when the murder was committed.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, preceded in the north and east portions by local snows, westerly winds, higher barometer, and no decided change in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, higher barometer, nearly stationary, followed by a slight fall in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, northwest to southwest winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, slightly cooler weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind		Rain	Weather.
Albany	40	29	S.	9	0	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	66	62	S. W.	0	0	Clear.
Mt Pleasant	66	62	W.	0	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	66	56		0	0	Fair.
Galveston	67	63	S.	0	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	66	58	S. W.	0	0	Clear.
Shreveport, La	73	68	S. W.	0	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	43	38	S. W.	0	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	45	36	S. W.	0	0	Fair.
Louisville	51	39	S. W.	0	0	Cloudy.
Memphis	66	58	S. W.	0	0	Fair.
Nashville	58	52	S. W.	0	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	30	32		.03	0	Cloudy.
Buffalo	24	23	S. W.	.1	0	L. snow.
Cleveland	31	28	S. W.	.1	0	L. snow.
Detroit	41	30	S.	.05	0	H. snow.
Erie	29	30	S.	.05	0	L. rain.
Oswego	30	30	S.	.05	0	L. snow.
Port Huron	31	30	S.	.05	0	L. snow.
Rochester, N. Y	30	31	S.	.05	0	L. snow.
Sandusky	36	34	S. W.	.1	0	L. snow.
Toledo	39	36	W.		0	Cloudy.
Alpena	24	24	W.	.15	0	L. snow.
Chicago	30	30	W.		0	Cloudy.
Duluth	20	20	W.		0	Cloudy.
Escanaba	24	24	W.	.05	0	L. snow.
Grand Haven	36	34	W.	.05	0	L. snow.
Marquette	26	26	W.	.05	0	L. snow.
Milwaukee	30	30	W.		0	Clear.
Cairo	60	56	S. W.		0	Clear.
Davenport	43	40	S. W.		0	Clear.
Des Moines	43	40	S. W.		0	Clear.
Dubuque	40	40	S. W.		0	Clear.
Keokuk	48	46	S. W.		0	Clear.
La Crosse	40	40	S. W.		0	Clear.
Moorhead	20	20	S. W.		0	Cloudy.
St. Louis	57	54	S. W.		0	Clear.
St. Paul	30	30	S. W.		0	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill	54	50	S. W.		0	Clear.
Leavenworth	54	50	S. W.		0	Clear.
Omaha	46	44	S. W.		0	Clear.
Yankton	41	40	S. W.		0	Clear.
Bismarck	30	30	W.		0	Cloudy.
Fort Buford	20	20	W.		0	Cloudy.
St. Vincent	32	32			0	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	48	46	S. W.		0	Cloudy.
Helena	36	34	S. W.		0	Clear.
Fort Assiniboine	30	30	W.		0	Clear.
Fort Custer	30	30	W.		0	Fair.
Denver	54	50	S. W.		0	Clear.
North Platte	54	50	S. W.		0	Clear.
Maitland, B. A					0	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	24	24	S.		0	Cloudy.
P. Arthur's Land'g	30	30	S. W.		0	Cloudy.
Kingston, Can	37	32	N. W.	.2	0	L. snow.
Medicine Hat	30	30	W.		0	Cloudy.
Parry Sound	32	32	N.	.02	0	L. snow.
Toronto	32	32	N. W.	.1	0	Cloudy.
Minnedosa	30	30	N. W.			Hazy.
Sangeen, Can	30	30	S.	.01	0	Cloudy.
Toronto	30	28	S. W.	.12	0	Cloudy.
Elliott	34	32			0	Clear.
Helena	44	38	W.	.06	0	Cloudy.
Huron, Dak	30	30	W.		0	Clear.
Las Animas	54	48	S.		0	Fair.
Little Rock	66	60	N. W.		0	Clear.
Mackinaw	30	30	S.		0	Cloudy.

NEW YORK.

The Question of Paying Clearing-House Balances in Silver Attracting Attention.

Bismarck Scored by Morris Lasker—A Row Over Railroad Transfer Books.

Relation of the Churches to the Criminal Classes—Lyric Probabilities of Next Season.

CLEARING-HOUSE BALANCES.

THE QUESTION OF THE GOVERNMENT BEING COMPELLED TO PAY THEM IN SILVER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The question as to whether the Government will be compelled to pay its clearing-house balances in silver instead of gold is now a live topic of conversation among bankers. No official action has been taken in the matter. The Government has made no proposition to the New York Clearing-House Association, and the officers of the last-named institution have not formally considered the subject. Assistant-United-States-Treasurer Acton has talked the matter over unofficially with Manager Camp and other persons, and the discussion has extended rapidly, because most bankers feel that some radical change must follow the continued enforcement of the Silver-Coinage act of Feb. 28, 1878. The daily balances paid by the Sub-Treasury to the clearing-house in gold certificates from March 1, 1883, to Feb. 1, 1884, aggregated $167,643,000. During the same period the Sub-Treasury received from banks in gold and gold certificates $21,299,000 in exchange for silver certificates, which, it is supposed, were designed for shipment West and South. Subtracting this amount, it is ascertained that the excess paid the banks in gold certificates during the eleven months was $146,344,000.

OPINION.

"Can such enormous payments exclusively in gold be kept up if the Government continues to coin 2,000,000 of standard silver dollars each month?" said the President of one of the National banks in this city today. "I do not want my name mentioned, but I am decidedly of the opinion that they cannot. These silver dollars, and the certificates which represent them, are legal-tenders. The Government is constantly receiving silver certificates in payment for duties on imports, and certainly what the Government receives as the equivalent of gold the Government will soon have to pay out as gold."

THE LAW.

The act passed by Congress, and approved July 12, 1882, authorizing the issuing of gold certificates provides that no National banking association shall be a member of any clearing-house in which such certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of clearing-house balances. No question is raised by the members of the Clearing-House Association as to the right of the Government to settle the balances in silver. It is expected that thirty days' notice of any contemplated change will be given. Conditions have changed materially, however, since the agreement between the clearing-house and the sub-treasury was made, and doubts have been expressed as to whether Secretary Folger would consider himself bound by an agreement entered into by Secretary Sherman under different financial circumstances.

DOWN ON THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Manager Camp said today that no meeting of the Clearing-House Association had been held to consider this subject. When asked whether it will become necessary for the Government to pay the clearing-house in silver, Mr. Camp said that, should the coinage of silver dollars be stopped at once, he thought the country would readily absorb the outstanding silver certificates.

Assistant-Treasurer Acton stated that he had received no communication from the Treasury Department on this subject. All that he had said regarding the payment of clearing-house balances in silver had been in the way of private conversation.

"Mr. Acton," asked the reporter, "assuming that the payment of clearing-house balances in silver is threatened, how can it be averted?"

"By stopping the coinage of the standard silver dollar," was the prompt reply.

Figures in the Assistant Treasurer's office show that silver certificates constituted about one-third or one-fourth of the daily receipts for customs duties at this port. While these silver certificates are constantly accumulating, the Sub-Treasury is paying out gold certificates to the banks in the Clearing-House Association.

THE SUBJECT CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

The *Commercial Bulletin* tomorrow will say: "Mr. Acton called upon Mr. Camp and sought his opinion as to what might be the disposition of the banks toward receiving silver or silver certificates in the settlement of Treasury balances. Mr. Camp called a meeting of the appropriate committee of the clearing-house, at which the subject of Mr. Acton's inquiry was formally considered; and the committee informally answered in a letter which, while giving no direct answer to Mr. Acton's inquiry, reminded the Secretary of the Treasury that the terms of the arrangement by which the Sub-Treasury entered the clearing-house required that it should pay its balances in gold or United States notes, and that thirty days' notice should be given upon its ceasing to do so. This action significantly leaves with the Secretary of the Treasury the responsibility of the initiative if any action is to be taken."

IN OTHER CITIES.

The *Bulletin* has made inquiry as to what is being done at the Sub-Treasuries at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. From Philadelphia the reply is that for some time past the Assistant Treasurer has been paying out "at least 60 per cent" of obligations in silver and silver certificates, of course chiefly the latter. Inquiries at Boston develop the fact that, while the Assistant Treasurer there continues to recognize the fact that neither silver nor silver certificates are acceptable at the clearing-house, yet he "has felt compelled to pay out an increasing quantity of silver, principally silver certificates, for some time past." The payments made there have consisted of 20 to 50 per cent in silver and certificates for some time past. Inquiries made at Chicago answer is returned: "The Sub-Treasury pays out little or no gold and from 10 to 20 per cent in silver and silver certificates."

MORRIS LASKER.

HIS OPINION OF BISMARCK'S ACTION IN THE CASE OF THE LASKER RESOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Morris Lasker, of Galveston, Tex., who accompanied the remains of his brother, Eduard Lasker, to Berlin, has just returned. Lasker thinks, regarding the return of the resolution to the House of Representatives, that "Bismarck, having discovered his grave mistake in excluding all official recognition at the funeral services of Dr. Lasker, seized upon this resolution, which, in contrast with his action, had met with a very warm sentiment on the part of the German people, to give it the importance of a political document, and, by returning it, to weaken the influence of the friendly sympathy which existed between the two peoples in behalf of the ideas which Dr. Lasker lived to advocate and support. In marked contrast between the feeling of the German masses, excited by the official discourtesy on the one hand and the friendly expression of supposed unprejudiced people on the other, it threatened to become too important a factor in the sentiment of the masses against Bismark personally. Skillful diplomatist as he is, he thus seized on this very resolution to dispel the effect produced by it by putting to ridicule its authors, the representative body of the American people; and, while it would suit him to antagonize the two peoples, yet desiring, at the same time, to preserve friendly relations between the two Governments, he offers as an excuse for the indignity thus cast upon the American people that the document was not presented in a proper diplomatic manner.

A DEFENSE OF MINISTER SARGENT.

"It seems to be the general impression in America that Minister Sargent is a man held in no esteem in Germany and void of tact to uphold the dignity of his position. I have met people of all shades of politics there. I find that while some close adherents of Bismarck display a great deal of bitterness with regard to Sargent, produced by the controversy in connection with American pork importations, yet all but the most servile official press speak of him in terms of high respect, and the masses are in full sympathy with his position on that question. So far from it being true that Sargent lacks tact and determination with all due courtesy to sustain his position as the American Minister, I may say, from information derived from undoubted sources, that as a result of the controversy referred to—the inward nature of which is best known to the American State Department—German officials are evidently instructed to approach with delicacy every question and transaction in which they are engaged with Minister Sargent. Sargent represents that type of the American intelligent gentleman who does not lack ample tact and discretion to uphold his proper dignity in any position and with due respect to those with whom he comes in contact. Had he (Sargent) presumed to put himself in direct communication with the Reichstag he could have been properly rejected with no other than personal slight upon himself, and the presiding control of the body, being in the hands of those in sympathy with Bismarck, would naturally have left him to expect just such treatment. He could only look for recognition from the constituted authorities in Germany for any communication he might desire to make by submitting it through the State Department, and that course he took. I dare predict that nothing would suit Bismarck better than to have Sargent made the scapegoat in this matter, and, with the old controversy in mind, thus impress any future Minister accredited by the United States to the German Government that it will not do to incite his animosity, as Bismarck's ingenuity would effect a like result for the Minister in every case. The attempt of Bismarck in such manner to secure the recall of a representative accredited to his Government is not new."

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

KENNEDY VS. THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Francis Lyndestetzon procured another order today from Judge Donohue directing Francis H. Tows to show cause why he as transfer agent should not exhibit to Harvey Kennedy the transfer book and also a list of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Both orders are returnable in the Supreme Court, Chambers, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. In a letter Feb. 21, Mr. Kennedy, in an affidavit, says he renewed his previous demand. Word was returned that Mr. Tows said that Mr. Kennedy might see the transfer-book the same as any other stockholder, but he had no list of stockholders. Mr. Kennedy called at 2:05 in the afternoon. Mr. Tows said the book had been closed at 2 o'clock, the termination of office hours, and would not be open again until 10 o'clock this morning. He could see them, if they were not actually in use, up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but could see no other book, as there was none. Mr. Kennedy again called at 10:05 o'clock. Mr. Tows refused to permit him to see the book, saying his counsel had advised him that, so long as the matter was before the court, it was better that he should do nothing. Mr. Kennedy quotes the law of Illinois to show that every railroad chartered by that State must in the State keep a transfer book and another book containing a list of stockholders, which shall be open to the examination of the stockholders. The books of the company were closed during part of January and not opened until Feb. 1. The greater number of transfers are made in New York, and a complete list of stockholders could not be perfected in Illinois except on information furnished in New York. Mr. Kennedy does not believe he should be put to the trouble and expense of going to Illinois to obtain a list when Mr. Tows can furnish it here.

OPERATIC.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—A private letter from London, dated Feb. 12 and bearing the signature of a person well known in connection with operatic affairs both in this country and abroad, contains some information of interest in relation to the lyric probabilities of next season. According to the writer, Mr. Ernest Gye had just received a cable dispatch from Mr. Roosevelt inviting him to visit New York and confer with the shareholders of the Metropolitan Opera-House in regard to next winter's operations. Mr. Gye called a meeting of the European stockholders whom he represents, and it is believed that he submitted to them a plan for supplying operatic representations in the United States on the following basis: Mr. Gye proposes giving three Italian and two German performances weekly. To enable him to do this he would engage Mesdames. Lucca, Albani, and Tremelli, and six additional German singers; he also contemplates the possible engagement of Mme Nilsson, Sig. Gayarre, and Mme. Fides-Devries, a French dramatic soprano. It is also on the tapis to secure as conductor Sig. Marcus Marcello, who would direct the Italian representations, and Herr Hans Richter, who would wield the baton when German opera is the attraction.

HUGH RIDDLE.

A LETTER ASSERTING THAT HIS RESIGNATION OF THE ROCK ISLAND PRESIDENCY WAS VOLUNTARY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—As the result of the hostile utterances of William H. Vanderbilt and R. R. Cable, the President of the Rock Island Railroad, A. C. Downing, a stockholder of the road, wrote to Hugh Riddle, the former President, to ascertain the circumstances and reasons of his retirement. The letter was written in view, as Mr. Downing says, of the statement of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Kennedy that Mr. Riddle was forced out. Mr. Riddle writes in reply from Chicago under date of Feb. 22: "My retirement from the Presidency of the Rock Island Railway last June was entirely voluntary and for reasons wholly personal—mainly because my physical strength was not equal to the efficient discharge of the duties and trusts that devolve upon and should be performed by the President of a large railway corporation. I was not asked to retire from the Presidency, nor was any hint or intimation given that such action on my part was desired. On the contrary, when my determination became known I was urged by several of the Directors, Mr. Cable among the number, to reconsider and accept a reelection."

PRAISE OF MR. CABLE.

Mr. Riddle's letter continues: "An acquaintance with Mr. Cable of many years' standing (he also having held important official positions, and being intimately associated with me in the management and operation of the road for the last six years) led me to place a high estimate on his business ability and integrity, and I most cordially commend him to my associate Directors as the proper person for President. That his management has been active and efficient, and at the same time prudent and economical as circumstances will admit, the records of the year's business will soon prove, and if his policy at times has been such as to disturb and startle the management of competing lines of road, it is but justice to say that every important step taken by him has been with the knowledge and approval of the Executive Committee or Board of Directors. In his honesty and fidelity to the best interests of the Rock Island stockholders I have the fullest confidence, and you can rest assured the Rock Island property will not be operated subservient to or for the benefit of any other company or line while Mr. Cable remains its President and the present Board of Directors hold power."

REMARKABLE ROBBERY.

A LADY ASSAULTED IN HER OWN HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—About 9 o'clock this evening the bell at No. 111 West Eleventh street was rung, and the servant found a strange man on the stoop. He said he wished to see the lady of the house, Mrs. Emma Jardine. When the latter appeared the stranger inquired if she was Mrs. Jardine, and, being answered in the affirmative, he said he was the bearer of sad tidings.

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Jardine.

"Your husband is dead," said the man, "and I was sent to break the news to you." The man was invited into the parlor. He sat down on a lounge. When Mrs. Jardine recovered from her shock she joined him, and wanted to know where and how her husband had died. Suddenly the man sprang from his seat, threw his arms around Mrs. Jardine's neck, and attempted to wrench her diamond earrings from her ears. She struggled furiously to retain possession of her gems, but the thief managed to pluck one of them from her ear, and in doing so tore the lobe. With the diamond, which was worth several hundred dollars, the robber ran out of the parlor and made his escape. Mrs. Jardine's screams aroused the household. When the members of the family reached the parlor she was unconscious. She subsequently went to police headquarters and reported the remarkable occurrence.

PRISON REFORM.

RELATION OF THE CHURCHES TO THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Two hundred and twenty-five clergymen of this State, comprising nearly all religious denominations, have signified their intention to be present at a meeting to be held tomorrow in this city to consider the relation of the churches to the criminal classes, in response to an invitation from the Prison Association. Two sessions will be held, one at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Grace Hall, Fourteenth street, opposit Irving place, and the other at 8 in the evening at Steinway Hall. At the former hour the following persons will take part: Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, President of the Prison-Reform Association, and Mr. William M. F. Round, the Secretary; the Rev. Dr. S. Irenaeus Prime; Lyman Abbott, editor of the *Christian Union*; Robert Collyer, Mr. Pullman, Edward Judson, and others of this city, and some out-of-town clergymen, to be selected when the latter arrive. Among those who will make addresses or participate in the services at Steinway Hall will be Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island; Assistant Bishop H. C. Potter, of this city; the Rev. Dr. William N. Taylor; Howard Crosby Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate*; and representative men of the larger religious denominations. The evening meeting will be the first of its kind ever held under the auspices of the Prison-Reform Association.

KILLED BY HER LOVER.

A NURSE-GIRL'S SAD FATE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Kate McDonnell, a nurse, living with the family of Myer Hecht, was shot last night by Dennis Hennelly, a groom, who had courted her against the wishes of her relatives for several years. She met him near her employer's, and he walked with her to the high stoop of her home. He was in liquor, had had a quarrel with the girl's brothers, reminded her of her promise to marry him, and urged her to do so before Lent. She refused, and he drew a pistol, shot her, and fled. Hennelly was arrested and he admitted the deed, saying he intended to kill the girl.

DISCRIMINATION.

WEST SHORE COMPLAINS OF ITS TREATMENT AT CASTLE GARDEN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The West Shore Railroad Company complained today to the Emigration Commissioners that its line did not enjoy the same advantages in Castle Garden as the pool roads. Cash tickets could not be sold, and other restrictions were placed upon the company. It therefore asked leave to withdraw from Castle Garden. The West Shore Company's complaint is that it receives 10 per cent as its apportionment of immigrant business, while the Delaware & Lackawanna Company is given 13½ per cent.

THE DOMINION.

Several Persons Injured by Exploding Gas at Toronto—Regulating the Liquor Traffic—News Budget.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—A terrific explosion occurred in the Bank of Commerce this morning shortly after 9 o'clock, when the clerks just commenced work. George Shaw, the messenger, proceeded to open the vault and struck a match to enable him to see more clearly, when a sheet of flame shot up. There was a loud explosion, and Shaw was lifted from his feet and thrown a distance of twenty feet, being severely injured about the head and face. Twelve clerks seated at their desks were knocked down like nine-pins, and Fuller, paying teller, who was standing looking out of a window on to Young street, was blown through the window into the street and picked up insensible and bleeding. Heavy plaster rained down in showers and railings and guards were twisted off. Counters and flying pieces of glass inflicted innumerable cuts on the bewildered clerks. Every window in the lower part of the building was blown out. The iron doors of the vault were almost twisted off their hinges. Everything was confusion, and the wildest rumors got afloat of burglary, etc. The bank was soon besieged with customers and others to ascertain the cause. It appears that plumbers were at work Saturday, and, either through their neglect or that of the clerks, a jet in the vault had been left open and gas had been escaping since closing work Saturday. The shock was felt for a considerable distance in the locality. The contents of the vault sustained no injury. The damage is variously estimated at from $1,000 to $5,000. Those injured are Bolster, sub-manager; Fuller, teller, severely; Thorgard, clerk; and Shaw, messenger. Several others were slightly cut.

MIXED DRINKS.

There was considerable excitement in the city today over the voting on a by-law requiring shopkeepers licensed to sell liquors to confine the business of their shops solely and exclusively to the keeping and selling of liquors. The temperance people and the women were out in force working diligently for the by-law, while the liquor-men, considering it a step towards prohibition, worked with might and main against it. The vote resulted in the carrying of the by-law by 5,569 to 5,210, a majority of 359. The large vote polled shows how hard the fight has been. The temperance people held a mass-meeting tonight, at which congratulatory speeches were made by Senator Wood, Col. Bain of Kentucky, and several other noted temperance men. The by-law must be ratified by the City Council before March 1 to make it legal. The regular meeting of the Council is not till next Monday night, and a special meeting will have to be called. Many people believe the City Council will shirk responsibility by not attending the special meeting.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY.

Robert Thompson, provision merchant, Church street, was arrested this afternoon charged with brutally kicking Alfred Buckler, one of his employés. Buckler fainted several times, and now lies at his residence in a dangerous condition, suffering intense pain.

PARALYSIS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Maj.-Gen. Luard, commanding the militia of Canada, had a stroke of paralysis yesterday at his residence in Ottawa. He is about resigning his position to return to England.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Irvine, of Carleton, N. B., moved for correspondence having reference to excessive customs duties collected on hay grown in and exported from Canada to the United States, and the refunding of the same. The Minister of Customs said a deputation had waited on the Government in relation to this question, and whatever correspondence there was would be brought down. He was not aware that any excessive duties had been collected by United States authorities, but anything the Government could do to remove the difficulties complained of would be done. Jackson moved for the correspondence in reference to the charge against the Captain of the life-saving crew at Port Rowan, in the County of Norfolk, Ontario, in not saving the lives of the crew of the bark Fitzgerald in November, 1883. He said it would be shown, when the papers were brought down, that the Captain of the life-saving boat was in no wise to blame in this matter. Seven new life-saving boats were being constructed for the Government at Buffalo, N. Y., and one of them would be placed at Port Rowan.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—F. T. Bradley, Collector of Customs at Emerson, was arrested Saturday on a charge of embezzlement and brought here for examination. Last night he was seized with convulsions, and his life is despaired of. He was released on $10,000 bail and the investigation postponed. The alleged shortage in his accounts is $4,700.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

There is reason to believe that the preliminary contract providing for a series of concerts by Herr Joseph Joachim in the United States, commencing next autumn, has been canceled, and that the eminent violinist will not be heard in this country for a twelvemonth at all events.

The liabilities of Edward S. Peck, of Patchogue, L. I., are $154,000; assets, $35,000.

The Rev. George F. Siegmund, D. D., at one time Professor of Latin at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and subsequently assistant rector of Grace Church, New York, died at Bloomingdale Insane Asylum Saturday. Close study had unbalanced his mind.

The corner-stone of the new Cotton Exchange Building was laid yesterday. The exterior walls will be of white oölite stone, from Kentucky.

The steamer City of Chicago, which sailed for Europe yesterday, took out $500,000 in double eagles.

Rowell, Fitzgerald, Vint, and Noremac have signed articles for a six-day go-as-you-please. Others promise to enter.

Judgment has been entered in the Supreme Court in the suit of James S. Flynn against the New York Elevated Railroad Company in favor of plaintiff for $20,000. Flynn received a verdict for injuries suffered by falling into an excavation the company had made.

NEWS FROM THE FLOODS.

Graphic Description of Life in Paducah, Ky., During Flood-Time.

Boats the Only Means of Transportation in the Modern Venice—Abuse of Charity.

Favorable News from Cairo and Vicinity—Fall of a Bridge at Louisville—Relief Work.

PADUCAH, KY.

ROWING INTO A HOTEL.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—"Look out for your head!" said an oarsman, as the big life-boat of a steamer containing THE TRIBUNE correspondent glided into the rotunda and up to the desk of the Richmond House, the principal hotel in this place.

"Pull that boat around those others to the foot of the stairs," said the proprietor. "We have removed our office temporarily to the second floor. Walk up. We are pretty near the river here, but you need not be afraid. There are some buildings between us and the river, but there the exposed wall is nineteen inches thick and was built forty years ago, when people were honest. The other day when the waves rolled up to the third story it stood without a tremor. If it should begin to shake then you can run out. The water is only five feet deep out there on the car-track."

There was a bed and centre-table in the office. The water has fallen about four inches, but the city is in the same predicament which served to distress its business for ten days past. Commerce quickly adjusts itself to circumstances and the streets form the constant field of active scenes.

BOATS IN PLACE OF DELIVERY-WAGONS.

It might look a little odd to see a fleet of skiffs rowing just under the second-story window of THE TRIBUNE Building, and yet Paducah is relatively much higher than Chicago in comparison with the near level of the bodies of water which float the commerce of the two places. Paducah stands thirty feet higher, and yet the people sit in their windows and watch the delivery boats, laden with stores from the groceries and markets, plying to and fro in eight or ten feet of water, and make no remark; and most of the regular business houses have transferred their stocks to the second story, where they buy and sell and deliver goods to customers by boat. There are dry-goods boats, grocery boats, beer boats, soda-pop boats, coal boats, tobacco and cigar boats, and market boats. The earnestness with which the people tug the oars and frown at one another when a rival's paddle gets in their way proves that the situation is accepted as no joke, and that human self-interest still prevails.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE DRUMMERS' BOATS.

The best boats seen on the streets, as a rule, are those belonging to the drummers, for the drummers have found that their sales, however large, will hardly justify them in hiring a Paducah boatman to row them around to their customers. Some of the boats rowed by drummers rival the many-colored and brilliant gondolas which the patrician Venetians objected to when the coffin-like block was prescribed by law. In ornate letters their painted sides tell the story of a business card, sometimes in letters of gold, the name of the oarsman being included. These boats are made of cedar, well braced, and are capable of making a voyage downstream with one or two men and a heavy sample-case.

COLLISIONS AND DUCKINGS.

With twenty-five or fifty boats to each block of street under water, collisions and duckings become hourly scenes, and it seems as if the female part of the population had concluded to sacrifice every other duty to that of gazing out of the windows to see who should next provide amusement for themselves and the boys up in the second story of the saloon. Most of the stores are doing a fair business with local consumers, but things are practically held in abeyance. The water covers about one-half of the city, and unfortunately that portion in which the principal part of the business is carried on. The water is from two to ten feet deep, according to location, and the current which dashes down some of the principal thoroughfares is so stiff as to render boating exceedingly hazardous. Half a dozen people were thrown into the water within sight of the hotel today, and shout after shout rang along the water, but nobody seemed to experience any great difficulty in reaching a place of security.

A single line of cars comes into the city from Memphis each day. The depot has been moved into the woods about seven miles away. It costs $6 to get to Memphis, they say, but that is what the railway company charges alone. It costs $7 besides to get to the train in a skiff.

CLEANSING THE CITY—A CRUEL NEGRO.

The swiftness of the current makes the flood a great cleanser. Whatever stands in the way is unhesitatingly cast out the window and washed into the river. Now and then a live dog or cat is among the rubbish. This morning the well-known wife of a prominent Judge was heard exclaiming: "You cruel thing! Don't you throw that dog down there!" A colored man and a dog, seen at the second-story window, called forth the exclamation. The darkey, holding the dog by the hind legs, let him fall. Said a male voice: "Don't you do it?" Cried the lady: "You cruel thing!" But the dog got the fall, and was last seen pulling hard against the stream.

The three banks of the city are under water, and their treasure has been transferred to the vaults of the custom-house, which building stands some four or five feet above water.

A SCARE.

During a recent scare, Bullock's Battery, an artillery company of the State militia, was called out to preserve order. The idea that they were needed grew out of a common supposition on the part of the colored people that the stores and rations sent here by the Government were intended for them alone, and that the poor white trash were about to rob them of the portion to which none but the wards of the Nation were entitled. The rumor soon went abroad that a raid was about to be made upon the storehouse and the relief-boat for the purpose of taking forcible possession of their contents and distributing them to suit the colored people. There seems to have been no groundwork for any such rumor except the complaints of a few colored kickers; but the Bullock Guards got a chance to display their tactics to the assembled Paducahans, and, like the King of France with his 10,000 men, "they marched up the hill and down again." But the guards had their mettle up, and there being apparently no fighting to do, it was finally agreed that they could put in their time best by guarding the treasure of the banks stored at the custom-house and holding themselves ready to answer at a moment's notice wherever needed elsewhere.

ABUSING CHARITY'S OFFERING.

Many prominent citizens in the city claim that much of the Government's bounty is being wasted upon a class who are really undeserving. Several large factories standing on the borders of the flood have been compelled to stop running for want of hands. The water in the places is in some instances only a few inches deep on the ground floor, and the workshops have been removed; but the hands refuse to work, and throw themselves on the charity of the country. Several manufacturers have written letters to the relief committee, giving the names of such employés and asking that nothing be done for them for the reason that they do not or would not stand in need if they were willing to work, as there is plenty of work for them to do at good wages if they will only come and do it.

"To tell the truth, most of the people seemed to be tickled at the sight of the water coming over the levee," said a citizen today, "and to feel that a picnic awaited them. They do not need half the rations they claim, and will be able to get plenty of work when the water starts down. Many of the people who apply for aid are not in need of food, and so claims are laid before the committee for other things."

One man sent in a voucher for $300, at which he estimated the loss he had suffered in being compelled to close his store on account of water. Some brought jugs and demanded whisky instead of ordinary rations. One of those who presented a bottle for liquor lived in the swamp back of town. He was told to come the next day as a joke. Seven miles in a canoe came the farmer the following morning to repeat his request. He said his child was sick, and he needed it for medicine.

After all, it is not denied that nearly 2,000 people really do stand in need of the assistance they receive.

THE EMBARGO ON TRAFFIC.

The embargo placed upon all traffic at this extremity of the Ohio Valley can best be illustrated by a description of the experiences of a traveler in a series of efforts to reach Paducah. The steamer Hopkins, on which the first effort was made, was caught in the wind and compelled to tie up three miles above the city, where the only piece of dry land can be seen within a radius of ten miles either way. There are only a few acres of it, and, as dry land is essential to a steamboat, six or seven others were ranged alongside. During the night the Gus Fowler, a large new steamer, pulled up the tree to which her foreline was tied, and, snapping the stern rope, dropped out in the open water. Cutting across the river, the wind bore upon the stern, while the bow pointed toward a large grove of forest trees. Though the engines were reversed the boat sped onward like an arrow until she struck the trees. Then followed a succession of bumps, thumps, and thuds. The vessel had gone a full length over the natural bank of the river into the woods. Softened by the action of the flood the earth yielded to the boats, and the trees, parted by the prow of the vessel as a comb parts the hair, bent over on either side, and when the boat suddenly lost its impetus it was wedged in so tight that all efforts to extricate her were postponed until daylight. The next morning (Saturday), when the Hopkins passed down again, she was not allowed to land at the wharf, the mail-bags being left with a man in a small boat who rowed out into the middle of the river. At Metropolis, twelve miles below Paducah, the steamer landed a mile above town, where the ridge on which one part of the town is situated touches the river. There is little or nothing for the steamboats to do now except to take wet corn and deliver the mails, which their contracts with the Government require.

IN A BAD FIX.

The next boat that came to Metropolis on the way up took on forty mules and two passengers for Paducah. This boat passed the wharf at Paducah at 7 o'clock, and, though the Captain was anxious to stop at the wharf, the guard persistently ordered him away. The steamer continued her course up stream, turning in towards a coal barge half a mile further up.

"You can't land here," said the man on the watch. "You'll have to go above town to tie up."

"But we are out of coal," was the response, and have got down to our kindling already."

"Can't help it. We'll send your coal up in a barge tomorrow."

"The wind is up and the boat must keep up steam all night. She might break loose," was the response."

"Can't help it. If you come in here you might knock down the houses. Some of the people are very much excited and might fire into you with a shotgun."

Two hours after the boat landed a skiff was provided, in which the hotel, two or three miles distant, was reached. Very little rowing was required, for the current down Locust street, into which the craft was steered, swept along at the rate of six miles an hour.

THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

The gas-works having been damaged by the flood, the city is wrapped in Egyptian darkness. After nightfall, its stone pavement muffled by the flood, its theatres, dance-houses, and concert-halls closed and hushed for lack of custom, Paducah, with her 12,000 inhabitants, is as silent as a wilderness. The melancholy stroke of a distant oar or the cry of a sea-gull sailing over the tops of houses form the only relief to the monotonous ripple of the waters.

THE DAMAGE.

Citizens here state that it will be impossible to estimate the actual value of the property destroyed by the flood until the waters go down. The greatest losses were sustained by the two warehouses and the wharf-boat. One of the tobacco warehouses knocked down by the waves was said to be the largest in the United States. Four or five days after the storm of last Tuesday a portion of the building which had weathered the storm suddenly came down with a crash, and it is feared that other buildings will follow suit.

CAIRO AND VICINITY.

THE WATER RECEDING AND EVERYBODY HAPPY.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The downward grade of the mighty waters still continues slowly but surely, the gage tonight recording a fall of two inches in twenty-four hours, standing fifty-one feet eight inches at 2 o'clock. The reports from Mound City are favorable, while in this city the interest even in watching the floods from motives of curiosity has subsided. The constant tramp to the Government gage has ceased, and only those who are interested in manufacturing statistics pay any attention to it. All bulkheading will be removed tomorrow, with which every evidence of the flood disappears. The experience the last two weeks has been one which will redound to the prosperity of the Egyptian Capital. She has demonstrated the stability of her levees against three of the greatest freshets ever known in her history, and has been able to inspire such confidence in her safe location as to attract the attention of those who, while they have always recognized her unequaled geographical position, have been doubtful as to her levees. Real estate is held higher by a handsome per cent since the floods have begun to recede than previously, and it may be said that Cairo is enjoying another boom—one which promises most satisfactory results.

A negro who was in a skiff with Gus Meyers at New Madrid a few days ago when it overturned and drowned the latter, and after twenty-four hours was rescued, nearly frozen, from a tree-top, had both legs taken off yesterday, they having been so badly frozen as to render amputation necessary to save life.

The money forwarded to Metropolis by clerks in the internal-revenue office here was placed in Col. Willis' hands for the relief of sufferers, and not, as intimated yesterday, for his personal benefit.

THE WORK OF RELIEF.

THE INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The Board of Trade Ohio Relief Committee are soliciting no more contributions, and expect to have an unexpended balance of $5,000 on hand when their accounts are closed. The total amount received has been about $24,000. Gov. Porter desires the committee to appropriate this balance toward rebuilding the homes of sufferers, but, aside from the fact that none of the money was asked for this purpose, several of the committee are of the opinion, with a number of old river men, that money thus appropriated is thrown away. It had better be used in assisting the unfortunate people to remove to higher ground. The committee are unanimously of the opinion that New Albany wants the earth. Instead of assisting her more distressed neighbor, Jeffersonville, as she is amply able to do, New Albany is crying for help. W. C. De Pauw telegraphed President Lynch that Milwaukee's contribution of $1,200 was at the instance of plate-glass agents there, and therefore demanding a large slice for New Albany, where De Pauw is a plate-glass manufacturer.

VANDALIA, ILL.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The Masons of this city have raised $55 and forwarded the same to the Ohio flood sufferers, and each ward is being canvassed for additional contributions.

COL. MAPLESON'S DONATION.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.—Mayor Stevens today received a draft for $2,500 from Col. J. H. Mapleson for the flood relief fund, the proceeds of a benefit performance given by his company.

OFFICIAL.

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER'S PREDICTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—1 a. m.—The floods in the Lower Mississippi near Vicksburg and in the Yazoo bottom will probably equal those of last year. The Lower Mississippi will rise slowly at stations below Cairo.

POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

RICH HILL, Mo., Feb. 25.—The post-office was burglarized last night and $1,000 in cash and stamps stolen. The safe door was drilled and the bolts were thrown back by means of a wire.

A BIG FIRE.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—A special from Vienna, La., reports that nine business houses, comprising the town, burned there Saturday at midnight. Loss unknown.

MARDI-GRAS.

New Orleans Made Happy by the Arrival of Rex, the Mimic Monarch.

Vast Crowds of Gayly-Attired People Congregate to Do Him Reverence.

A Magnificent Procession—Delivering the Golden Keys—Reception at the Imperial Palace.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—For a month the green, orange, and violet flag of the King of the Carnival has fluttered from the flag-staffs of our city and from the windows and galleries of hundreds of residences. The royal host has been busy in organizing the arrangements for a successful celebration of the annual coming of the King. The railroads have been bringing in visitors from the West more than ever before, and when today dawned upon our city it found a larger number of strangers here than ever came before to such a festival. The hotels were early strained to their utmost capacity and could hold no more, and hardly a private dwelling but has been called upon to furnish shelter to the strangers. Friday last came the Detroit Light Infantry, the first body of organized visitors, who were landed from their train in the midst of a pelting storm of rain. Yesterday arrived the Fifth Regiment of Maryland State troops, Col. Stewart Brown, six companies—250 men and fifty-two musicians. Yesterday a detail of the Royal Host went out on a train on the Northeastern Road to welcome and escort to the city Cincinnatus and his Royal Court from the Ohio metropolis. The man-of-war Tennessee, for the nonce the flag-ship of the King of the Carnival, dropped anchor before the city two weeks ago, and Rear-Admiral Cooper, a member of the Royal Host and Lord High Admiral of the fleet of Rex, reported for duty with his ship and men.

ARRIVAL OF KING REX AND HIS COURTIERS.

Rex, the most mighty of mimic Monarchs, entered his royal Capital today, and New Orleans is happy. This great King, in the person of an eminent cotton merchant, Mr. Charles Chaffee, attended by a brilliantly attired body of courtiers, arrived from foreign shores in the mystic steamship Atlantis, and was met some miles down the river by a deputation of citizens in the magnificent steamboat Ed Richardson. The royal party, having been taken on board the Richardson, were brought up to the city. The royal party was composed as follows:

Rex, in the character of Charles II., the pleasure-loving monarch of England. His costume was in the eighteenth century style and of great richness, consisting of a white brocaded jacket garnished with point despage and heavy gold embroidery done by hand, cloak of purple velvet, also embroidered in gold and displaying the arms of Charles II. in crimson and gold; lace collar; knee-breeches of purple velvet with lace fringe, scarf of vermilion satin with gold fringe, buff boots, belt of silk velvet, cavalier hat with red and white plumes, and sword of fine workmanship. His Majesty wore costly jewels and several orders, as that of Saint Espirite.

The immediate attendants on the King were two mousquetaires who came with Charles from France. Their costumes were handsome and showy, consisting of cavalier hats with red plumes, crimson coat with white sleeves slashed, and royal coat of arms worked on the breast, crimson knee-breeches, buff boots, white cloaks trimmed with gold embroidery. These officers wore swords, and their costumes were complete in every respect.

The Lord High Chamberlain was attired in a suit of purple, slashed velvet doublet, knee-breeches with satin pleatings, in full cavalier dress.

There were twelve courtiers appareled in the same style as the Lord High Chamberlain, but with costumes of different colors.

There were twenty-two Marzeau Hussars, whose services had been offered by the Emperor of Austria. Of these one was an officer, one a standard-bearer, two trumpeters, and nineteen soldiers. They wore a brilliant uniform—orange jacket, braided with blue cord, blue breeches with white stripe, black boots, a short cloak thrown over one shoulder, a sabretasche, and regular hussar hat with red pompon.

WELCOMING THE KING.

Among the party that went down to meet the King was his distinguished kinsman, Cincinnatus, a prosperous pork-dealer from the Queen City of the West, who is here with his suite. These noble Romans were attired in white togas, which some irreverent Republicans characterized as nightgowns, and they wore their arms bare, in the classic style. Some of them were lictors, who carried the fasces and ax, and there were officers of different sorts with Latin titles. Cincinnatus wore a toga of fine white silk, elaborately embroidered in gold, crimson mantle, and yellow sandals. His white hair was crowned with a wreath of oak leaves and gold. The Prætor Urbanis wore a white silk toga trimmed with gold, and crimson mantle.

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. J. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 21 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1117 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. J. K. Emmet in "Fritz, the Bohemian."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Clara Morris in "Article 47."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. "The Silver King."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Boston Theatre Dramatic Company in "Jalma."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. The Watson Comedy Company in "Wrinkles."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "The Romany Rye."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "American Flats."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Grau's Opera Company. Curiosities. Matinee every day.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1884.

FAIR weather today.

IT is said that the whisky-nullifiers have already begun to back down.

BISHOP RIORDAN was dined in San Francisco last evening. The Governor was present.

ANOTHER bill was introduced in the House yesterday prohibiting the acquisition of lands by foreigners.

HORATIO C. BURCHARD, of Illinois, was yesterday reappointed Director of the Mint. His term is five years.

YESTERDAY the Ways and Means Committee listened to the arguments of the interested protectionists once more.

PRESIDENT GREEN, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was before the Senate Post-Office Committee yesterday.

A STEAMER plying between two Chinese ports exploded her boilers recently, killing eight Europeans and nine Chinese.

THAT wonder of our younger years, the Great Eastern, has been sold to the British Government for a coal hulk at Gibraltar.

LONGFELLOW'S bust will be unveiled at Westminster Abbey Saturday next. The work is regarded as a strong and beautiful object of art.

THE scaffold on which John Brown suffered death has been found at Charlestown, Va. It had been converted into the back porch of a house.

IT is learned that the False Prophet has been resting, having proclaimed a "holy truce" for two months. He is now again under arms and marching toward Khartoum from El Obeid.

FOOTE, the editor of the London *Free Thinker*, yesterday completed a year's imprisonment for the crime of blasphemy. Bradlaugh and 2,000 sympathizers met Foote at the gate of the jail.

SECRETARY LINCOLN has sent to the House a report which details the immediate necessities of the Government works at various lake harbors. Chicago comes in for a recommendation of $30,000.

THE City Council last night referred the question of length of saloon-licenses to a committee. Each license must be paid for in advance, but the term of its duration may be fixed by the authorities.

DR. RAFAEL NUNEZ and Señor Caamano have been elected respectively President of the United States of Colombia and the Republic of Ecuador. In Ecuador the man who has been defeated will probably set up a White House for himself.

TWO DENVER hotels, adjoining each other, burned early yesterday morning. There was a panic, which was well justified by the dangers of the situation. Three men were burned to death. Many persons escaped with only their night-clothes.

SPEAKER BRAND, of the House of Commons, in resigning his position, receives the vote of Lord Hampden. The House yesterday passed a vote of thanks, but the Parnell party, remembering too vividly the "naming" which they had suffered at the hands of the Speaker in the memorable contests of 1881 and 1882, marched out of the chamber in a body.

THE Senate, after two weeks' debate, has passed the McPherson Banking bill by a vote of 49 to 20. It now goes to the House, where, it is believed, the measure will not pass so easily. The text of the bill is printed elsewhere. The principal object of the project is to give the banks currency to the amount of the par value of bonds put on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States—that is, an increase of 10 per cent in the amount of currency heretofore allowed to the banks on any given amount of bonds.

SENATOR LOGAN has not only been in constant attendance at the sessions of the Senate, but has not missed a meeting of the three important committees to which he belongs. It has been erroneously stated that his large correspondence was interfering with his public duties.

CONGRESSMAN FINERTY yesterday introduced the Wendell Phillips resolution which the wooden-nutmeg men from Connecticut defeated in the House a short time ago. The resolution was referred to the Library Committee, which promises prompt consideration of the matter.

AT the meeting of the City Council last evening a communication was read from the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad withdrawing their offer, in connection with the Michigan Central, of $800,000 for the three blocks of land on the Lake-Front. The Michigan Central has not yet withdrawn its proposition.

AT their meeting yesterday the Presbyterian ministers resolved that a great many Sunday institutions—some of no use, some of doubtful benefit, and others of very generally conceded necessity—should be abolished. Picnics, theatres, suburban trains, and newspapers were once more written upon the Calvinistic index expurgatorius.

THE Russian Administration in Turkestan which has just been superseded got away with 100,000,000 rubles ($78,400,000). Tchernaieff had been in authority for about a year and a half. It is said that Tchernaieff has fallen into disgrace as a concession to English susceptibilities. The pillage of a treasury is not a dishonorable act in the moral code of the Russian nobility.

THE House spent most of its session in debate on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill. It was agreed that not more than twenty persons should be employed in the proposed Bureau of Animal Industry at any one time. During the debate Mr. Cox, in weeping over the allegation of the orator Wise—that Cox was a pillar of brass by day and a pillar of gas by night—declared that no gentleman had spoken about it to him (Mr. Cox) who had not said it was untimely.

ST. LOUIS declares that she would have secured the Bourbon Convention if she had had the money to spend which Chicago lavished on the Southern delegates at Washington. Chicago had three parlors. The interval between drinks was fixed at an "irreducible minimum." The St. Louis people had but one parlor, and the walk to the bar was a long and painful journey. With this strategic disadvantage the St. Louis delegation fought from principle, but at no time with hope.

MAYOR HARRISON last night informed the Council that though the Law Department believed quarterly licenses unobjectible, still such a practice would greatly cripple the Treasury for the year 1884. The objections of a financial character would disappear with the adoption of any partial-payment system involving greater periods than three months. The Mayor favored either four-month or semi-annual licenses. He warned the Councilmen (naturally supposing them to be the delegates of the saloon interest) not to defy the law, but to find in his own consistent support of the Harper statute an example worthy of conscientious emulation. The law had gone into effect July 1, 1883, and had been a law to him ever since. Whether it were constitutional or not was immaterial to our good Mayor. He had not waited to see. Such is the miserable chicanery of our present municipal Executive. Having by a mere trick swindled the city out of hundreds of thousands of revenue, he now comes forward as bravely as Jack Falstaff. "Thou knowest my favorit ward, Hal! Here stood I."

MANNING holds that Chalmers, even if legally elected to Congress, has, since his election, disqualified himself from holding the office of a Representative by accepting another office from the United States and performing its duties within the term of office as a member of the Forty-eighth Congress. This refers to Chalmers' employment as special United States Attorney. Manning also says that Chalmers secured his majority at the polls by methods so corrupt and subversive of free institutions and a democratic form of government that the election must be declared void unless the tainted votes are separated from the legal or untainted votes; and that enough tainted or illegal votes can be separated from the legal votes received by Chalmers to demonstrate that Manning was duly elected. These propositions are discussed at considerable length in a brief which Manning appears to have had prepared for circulation among the Democratic members of the House with a view of reinstating himself in their good graces, for there is no question that, after his performance of the other day, he finds it necessary to do something.

BISMARCK hates Sargent because the American Minister has been the servant of the people of the United States, and not the long-stockinged toady of the court party, as some others of our foreign Embassadors have deported themselves. Like the bulldozers of the South, Bismarck is infuriated by independence of spirit. Even in the citizen of a far-distant Government the Chancellor cannot tolerate anything but that complete abjuration of personal freedom which, seemingly, every German subject has made. Bismarck has concluded that Sargent must go because he has shown the utter hypocrisy of the official excuse for barring American commerce from the harbors of Germany. The American people should see to it that Sargent is supported with reason and firmness. Whether or not we make faces at Bismarck in return for his recent bad manners, the matter of upholding Sargent at Berlin is important. He has done his duty. Elsewise Bismarck would not detest him. This, although well known heretofore, is corroborated by the statements of a brother of the late Herr Lasker, just returned from the burial of the illustrious statesman.

THE Democrats, in their determination to play second fiddle to the Republicans, have located their convention, No. 2, at a time in July when the thermometer is boiling. The charm of Chicago as a place of summer-resort was one of the inducements that led them to come here, but they did not stop to consider that there is one week during which Chicago makes no claim to coolness. It usually commences about July 3, and thus, as will be seen, covers the time of the convention No. 2. During that week a southwest sirocco prevails, blowing straight up here from St. Louis. Of course, it is not quite as hot here as it is there during that torrid week, but still it is high up in the nineties. Had they gone to St. Louis, they would have found the truth of the Hon. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin's remark, that "St. Louis is too convenient to h—." Nevertheless it is red-hot here, and people leave the city for the mountains, and woods, and ocean shores during that one week, so that the Democrats will have Chicago to themselves to stew in their own juice. The Republicans, who come in early June, will find the weather perfection itself. The Democrats will discover it something else that July dog-day. The Sachems of the Iroquois or the "boys" of the Hon. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin's organization should have notified the committee of the torrid ardors of that particular week, so that Chicago's reputation as a place of summer-resort may not suffer in the estimation of the visiting statesmen. Fortunately, however, the devices for quenching thirst are numerous, and the Mayor has promised them exemption from police annoyance. So perhaps they can worry through. Convention No. 2, however, would have enjoyed the great summer-resort more had it come here a week later, after the St. Louis sirocco had stopped blowing.

SURRENDER TO THE RAILROADS.

"We have met the pool railroads and we are theirs," is the report which the Commerce Committee should make to the House of Representatives when it presents the emasculated Reagan bill for consideration.

All that the railroads have permitted the committee to recommend is a commission instead of regulation, and talk instead of action. The remedy for the almost universal mismanagement of their powers by the railroads is, that three gentlemen shall be appointed to consider the question of pools and publish essays on this subject at the end of the year. As a summary method to check the most glaring evils pending the publication of the essays which are expected to shake the guilty railway-pooling world to its centre it is provided that the three essay-writing gentlemen may pause long enough from their literary labors to listen to complaints, and, if satisfied that a railroad is violating the law, may tell the offending corporation to stop it, and if it refuses to stop it they are to give it sixty days to continue its offenses, and at the end of the sixty days the parties may all go into the United States courts—and stay there until they find the way out.

A more lame and impotent conclusion than this the hopes of reform and relief from intolerable railroad abuses have not often reached even in Congress. It is but a mockery to tell people who are wronged by the huge railroad corporations to go into the Federal courts, when the bill scrupulously omits in its emasculated shape all special provision for enabling them to cope there on even terms with these monopoly antagonists. Victims of the railroads can go into court now if they have a strong taste for running tilts against wind-mills.

The Commerce Committee have completely abandoned the whole case of the people by recommending that the railroads be permitted to discriminate between shippers unless their shipments are made "under similar circumstances." This leaves the roads free to continue their work of using their control of the highways to crush out the competitors of the Standard Oil Company, the great coal companies, the leading merchant and manufacturer in each place they reach. The small refiners, coal operators, tradesmen, and manufacturers cannot possibly ship "under similar circumstances" with their formidable rivals. They must ship less, for the railroads by their previous use of the highways have made them incapable of shipping as much as their favored competitors. This bill says to the railroads: Having made these men poor, you may, because they are poor, go on to make them still poorer.

The Railroad Commission which the bill provides for is a good enough thing. THE TRIBUNE has always been in favor of Railroad Commissions, and welcomes this one. But at this late day, when we see on every hand the ominous results of railroad discrimination ossifying into the hardened structure of vested wrongs all over the country, to offer us a commission of a lawyer, a railroad man, and a politician without power, as the only help the people are to have from their own Representatives in the encounter with the railroads, is a mockery and an outrage.

It did not need Prof. Bryce, the eminent thinker and member of Parliament, to come from England to tell us that the two greatest dangers threatening this country are the growth of abnormal fortunes and the excessive power of great corporations. Every one who looks carefully at the drift of the social development of the United States sees in these the parasitic fungi that will surely overcome the common weal if not cut out by a sharp surgery. The great corporations that threaten us are the railroad corporations and those they have bred; the great fortunes are almost without exception railroad fortunes. The power which these corporations have used to create abuses they are showing today at Washington in forcing Congress to declare them lawful, and they will show it again in dictating the choice of the Commissioners who are to investigate charges against them. The redistribution of the wealth and business of the country by their favor is going on today as ever, and the people's Congress is asked by the Commerce Committee to continue this prerogative in set terms permitting them to discriminate.

There are lawyers enough in the Commerce Committee, if there were any patriots there, to pass a bill compelling the railroads to give at least thirty days' notice before increasing rates; to make all their tariffs public, forbidding any discrimination between large and small shippers, except that which accurately answered to the actual difference in expense, if any, between handling large and small amounts; prohibiting all unjust discriminations on any pretext; providing penalties for improper discriminations and drawbacks; and giving an ample initiative to the law officers of the Government to proceed in behalf of the people to secure the punishment of the offenders. The illegality of the practices of the railroads in making the rich and then making them richer, and punishing the poor by making them poorer is well established. The difficulty is, that individuals cannot cope with huge corporations in the Federal courts, where their rights alone can be enforced. What is wanted is, that the National Government shall appear in the Federal courts on the side of the people, as it does in the case of the prosecution of other criminals against its laws.

THE NEW RUSSIAN ACQUISITION.

The advance of Russia into Central Asia has been as steady and irresistible as the rising of the tide. In eight years' time she has pushed her Asiatic supremacy forward from the Caspian Sea towards India, until now the Afghanistan territory alone intervenes between Russia and the British Indian possessions. From the Caspian to Khiva, from Khiva to Bokhara, from Bokhara to Khokand, in the face of Chinese opposition on the one hand and English protests on the other, she has gone steadily forward; and now, while England has her hands burdened with the Soudan troubles and the Egyptian disorders, she takes another long step ahead and has occupied the important commercial and strategical district of Merv, whose tribes have given in their submission. This brings Russia up to Afghanistan, a significant indication of progress, when it is considered that only a few years ago she promised to remain at Khiva, and a little later not to cross the Oxus.

It is not within the bounds of probability that she will remain where she is. Afghanistan is to all intents and purposes a Russian province. English influences ceased in that province with the departure of the English army. The Ameer of Cabool is a tool of Russia. Herat has always been guided by Russia. Persia is entirely neutral, or, if she have any sympathies at all, they are with Russia. The occupation of Merv opens the way to Herat, and that sooner or later the latter will be in Russia's possession is inevitable. The occupation of Herat will mean the supremacy of Russia in Afghanistan, with no further barrier between her and India than the mountain ranges of the Hindoo Koosh. This latest move has been made at an opportune time. While the attention of the Government has been engaged with the Egyptian muddle, the distractions of which have threatened its very existence, and while ostensibly it has been seeking to guard its approach to India by the Suez Canal route, the other line of approach through Central Asia has been neglected. The Russians, however, have not missed their opportunities.

It would be as yet premature to infer that the occupation of Merv is a menace to India, nor is it probable that Russia has any designs upon India at all, or that she would care to engage in a long and costly war for its possession, in which the chances would be all against her. It is more likely that Russia is contending for commercial supremacy in Asia than for territorial acquisition. Her area already stretches clear across Asia on the north and presses well down upon China, into which Empire she is making her way with steady persistence along the Northern rivers, already thickly dotted with her trading-posts. By the time she has come up to the Hindoo Koosh she will be in a position to successfully challenge England's commercial supremacy. That she has any further designs or any ulterior purpose looking to an assault upon India or to any attempt to wrench that country from England, is not borne out by anything in the record of her advance into Asia, and that English statesmen themselves are beginning to have no fear for the safety of India is shown by the absence of the customary clamor and bluster which they have hitherto made over every fresh advance of Russia.

FIRST AND SECOND FIDDLES.

In every orchestral organization, big or little, whether it be an orchestra for a social dance or for the performance of a colossal symphony, there must be a first fiddle and a second fiddle. The second fiddle is always subordinate to the first. It always takes its cues from it. The first fiddle leads off. It gives the second fiddle the key, the rhythm, the time, and the expression of the music. All that the second fiddle has to do is to follow it as nearly as it can. It can never go alone, and, above all things, it can never go ahead. It may be a very excellent fiddle and a very smart fiddle, but it must always be second clear to the end of the piece.

There is going to be a good deal of political music in this country from June to November, and a convention orchestra will furnish the tune, in which the Republicans have already taken the first fiddler's bench and the Democrats the second, as usual, second fiddle being their favorit instrument, and one which they understand from nearly twenty-five years' practice. With due regard to the general fitness of things they have chosen the same locality for their convention as the Republicans. The result must be that the latter will set them the tune which they must play, and show them how to play it, and like good second fiddlers they will follow on. The convention No. 1 will start the music which convention No. 2 must play. The platform No. 1 will elaborate the themes which platform No. 2 must follow, and, judged by past experiences, the second fiddlers will make a close copy. Candidate No. 1 will make the run and candidate No. 2 must follow to the end, though he can never get ahead, and must keep at his own distance. So far as the mere ornamentation of the music is concerned, the second fiddle can follow or not as it chooses, but the Republicans will set it the example and leave all its properties behind for the Democrats to use if they choose. Its eagles, its flags, its processions, its cannon, and all its spectacular effects will be handed over, a little worn from first use. They will have to take them second-hand, and of course they cannot expect to make such a display as when the things were new; but this is as it should be, since they are playing second fiddle. The country will recognize at once who is leading the music and who has taken first place, and it will make the inevitable distinction between convention No. 1 and convention No. 2, platform No. 1 and platform No. 2, and candidate No. 1 and candidate No. 2. This must be done, as the terms Chicago Convention, Chicago platform, or Chicago candidate would only lead to irremediable confusion. To avoid it there must be some way to distinguish them from each other, which can only be done by the numerical distinctions we have suggested, which also indicate the relative places of the two as first and second fiddlers. The correctness of the distinction will be shown at the end of the race, when the candidate who was nominated by convention No. 2 and stood upon platform No. 2 is found passing the judges' stand No. 2 also.

It was not necessary for the Demo-Conreds to have played second fiddle. They could have had their own orchestra and their own music. If they had located their convention in Louisville or St. Louis, or even further south, in Memphis or New Orleans or Charleston, and then nominated a Southern candidate, they would not have had to play second fiddle in the Republican music, or to play the same tune. They could have taken "Dixie" and played their own first fiddles, and their convention would not have been No. 2, nor their platform No. 2, though their candidate would not even have come in a poor second. He would have been distanced. All the same, they would have occupied a more dignified and consistent place and would not have had to march to a Republican tune, playing a second fiddle in the procession. With a Southern candidate carrying the Southern banner, and with the war-cries of State-rights and Southern claims, indemnity for emancipated slaves, refunding of the cotton-tax, pensions for the Rebels, and spoils for the Bourbons, they would have presented a unique and picturesque spectacle. Led by the South in the saddle, they could at least have marched to their own music, whereas now they must tag along after the Republican hosts, playing second fiddle to a tune which has been familiar enough to them during the last twenty years. This, however, is a matter of personal preference. Chicago will entertain convention No. 2 just as handsomely as No. 1, and give it just as good a send-off as if its candidate were not destined to be No. 2 also.

NOW, YOUNG man, to my mind the whole tariff question can be best summed up in this way: The Democrats controlled Congress from 1846 to 1860 and made a very low tariff. The Republicans had control of Congress from 1860 to 1880 and made a high tariff. During which period of time did the country move backward and get poorer, and during which period of time did it bound ahead and prosper? This one point is enough for THE TRIBUNE.—*Sam Allerton in the I.-O.*

A short horse is quickly curried. Let us see how Sam's swagger pans out when tested by the cold figures. From the forthcoming volume of the Census Reports, relating to wealth, debt, and taxation, we learn that the estimated true valuation of the country June 1, 1880, was 43,642 millions of dollars. The following table shows the valuation in 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1850, as given by the reports of the census of those dates, with the percentage of increase from one date to another.

	Valuation, millions.	Per cent of increase.
1850	7,135	...
1860	16,160	126.4
1870	24,053	48.9
1880	43,642	81.4

As Mr. Allerton says, between 1850 and 1860 there was a low tariff (it was reduced in 1857 below an average of 15 per cent, and many Republican members voted for the reduction), and during these ten years of low tariffs the property of the people of the United States increased in gold value 126¼ per cent, rising from seven to sixteen billions of property. In 1861 the Morrill High-Tariff bill was passed, and it was increased several times between then and 1870, during which period, under the fostering, enriching influence of high bounties for manufacturers and high taxation on consumers, this country moved forward less than 49 per cent, or about *one-third* as fast under the high protective tariff as under the low revenue tariff of the preceding ten years.

But some high-tariffite may come to ignorant Allerton's rescue and say that between 1860 and 1870 we had a destructive Civil War which put things back and caused much loss of property. Granted; but compare the peace decade of 1870-'80 with that of 1850-'60 and see which shows the more rapid progress. During these ten high-tariff years the country gained 81¼ per cent in wealth as contrasted with 126¼ per cent during the low-tariff decade of 1850-'60. We need not multiply words on this subject, but "this one point is enough for Allerton to digest on THE TRIBUNE'S account." He will discover before he gets done chewing it that low taxes on consumers have not the ruinous effect on public prosperity that some knavish person told him they had. If he would believe much more of what he reads in THE TRIBUNE and a great deal less of the trash and lies that he finds in monopoly organs he would not occasion his friends so much mortification when he ventures into print.

AMONG the literature distributed with lavish hand by the Chicago Democrats who visited Washington for the purpose of securing for this city the Democratic Convention was a four-page card setting forth in large type the names of the representative unterrified who represented Chicago, and the frequency with which the name of Mr. "Joe" Mackin, ex-dyster-with-every-drink saloonkeeper and now Democratic boss, looms up shows that the card was carefully edited by Joseph himself before being given to the public. Mr. Mackin first appears as a member of the State Central Committee, and immediately beneath this is conspicuous as a member of the City Central Committee, next blossoming out in the Cook County Central Committee. The names of the County Commissioners who formed part of the delegation are next given, and, greatly to his regret, no doubt, Mr. Mackin was compelled to omit his name from the list. Similar reasons prevented his appearance as a member of the Common Council contingent, but in the Citizens' Committee he reappears in full bloom, and finally makes his farewell bow on the last page among the members of the Cook County Democratic Club. Having introduced himself five times to the public, Mr. Mackin doubtless impressed the Democratic National Committee with the idea that, in Chicago at least, he is a whole team and a dog under the wagon. It is understood that Mr. Mackin's blush is to be framed and presented to the Historical Society.

THE St. Louis Confederates don't take kindly to the convention scoop got on them by the Chicago fellows. A Washington report says that "it is openly asserted now that the success of the Chicago delegation in securing the Democratic Convention was due to the fact that they *bought the votes of four* members of the National Committee outright. Democratic statesmen who favored other locations say that it was but the logical result of the construction of the Chicago delegation, which, according to Joe Mackin, ran from the cologne-bottle to the 'jimmy.' 'Yes,' continued an irate Democrat, 'we might have expected just this from a delegation headed by Mike McDonald and old Potter Palmer, and tailed by Joe Mackin and Carter Harrison; but we will make some music for them when we get to Chicago.'" What did those simpletons suppose the Chicago delegation, headed by Boss McDonald and tailed by Buffoon Carter went to Washington for? While Carter was amusing the St. Louis delegation with his endless man egotisms Mike was getting in his work on the susceptible delegates. Mackin sized them up; that is, found what their lowest price was, and McDonald cashed their chips; and that's how the game was won. They are a slow set down on the "Big Muddy," and depend too much on ice-water. The Chicago crowd knew the kind of oats that makes the mare go.

"NO POLITICAL significance," says a Washington dispatch, "is to be attributed to Editor Dana's visit to Washington." The information is superfluous. There could not by any possibility be any political significance attached to any movement of Mr. Dana's. There can be nothing of that kind where there is no influence, and influence the editor of the *Sun* most certainly no longer has. The *Sun* once made the proud boast that it shone for all. It shines now only for the factionaries of one of the cliques of a single party. It has abandoned its principles and has lately shown that it was even willing to advocate the taxation of "all" for the benefit of a few in order to confuse and cripple the reformers of its own party. It opposes every effort to bring to an end the present system of selling the offices of the Government to the mob, and to substitute for that destructive process some method of civil-service reform. It is the ally of the electioneering conspiracies of the Standard Oil Company, and has of late thrown all its editorial efforts in favor of those whose plans are directed to the misuse of party and public power for the benefit of rings and cabals. The *Sun* is no longer "the organ of the people."

FATHER HAGAN spoke truth Thursday evening when he said the criminal classes among the Irish "owed their degraded and infamous situation entirely to whisky." Another temperance Irishman—Mr. A. M. Sullivan—addressing a meeting of his countrymen recently at Shoreditch, Eng., said: "It is no use preaching political rights to men who leave their children in rags running about the streets while they are drinking their wages in saloons." He said:

> I learned in thirty years of Irish public life to scorn the patriot who talked of dying for his native land and who left his children to starve—it may be to die—while he squandered his money in drink. I concluded that if I desired to see my countrymen at home reconstituted as a nation, and to see my exiled brothers lifted up above the position of hod-carriers and laborers in the stranger's land, to see Irish children winning the respect of foreign people, I must begin to talk to our people of husbanding their sleeper resources—of retrieving what the penal laws robbed their fathers of, and restoring to the children of our generation the education that in the last century cruel laws denied to our forefathers. Here tonight I stand, and I declare that I would say to all the powers that have ever done wrong to Ireland, "Give me but one generation of sober, educated, and religious Irishmen, and we will defy the world."

MR. SAM W. ALLERTON, one of Carter Harrison's supporters, is still rushing around after interviews for the purpose of explaining what kind of a Republican he is. According to his own showing he is a cork-legged one. A man who votes for and indorses the McDonald-Harrison City Administration is peculiarly qualified to pass upon the Republicanism of THE TRIBUNE, and is a proper person to instruct the readers of the *I.-O.* in party principles and party fealty. The gentleman's beau-ideal statesmen are Conkling and Carter—the two biggest and most selfish egotists now living. They are the living embodiment of Samuel's Republicanism, and because THE TRIBUNE does not bow down and worship these gods of Samuel he lifts up his ears and voice and brays at it.

IN our description of the annual entertainment and ball of the Master Plumbers' Association of Chicago the other evening it was stated that they had under way a fund for a library of sanitary works to which $500 were added on that occasion. The master plumbers of Philadelphia have done still better than this. They have started a technical training-school to teach young plumbers the principles of scientific plumbing. At the first anniversary meeting held a few days ago it was stated that twenty-four pupils had joined the school. The plumbers of Philadelphia appear to have entered with an intelligent enthusiasm on the task of educating the plumber of the future so that, instead of being a mere mechanical automaton to connect pipes, he should be a skilled expert in the principles of sanitary appliance for the removal of house drainage. Among other speakers at the Philadelphia meeting was the Health Officer of the city, who declared that nine out of ten of the reports of contagious diseases investigated by the Medical Inspector show that the causes of them lie in defective plumbing and sewer-gas. "Snide" plumbing was daily poisoning thousands of children and hastening them on to a premature grave. The plumbers of Chicago ought to follow the example of their Philadelphia friends and expand their sanitary library into a school of the art of plumbing.

THE Toronto *Globe*, referring to the treatment of the Manitoba farmers by the Dominion authorities, remarks:

> If the present policy in those regions continue much longer something will certainly give way and some one will in all likelihood be hurt. The wise men at Ottawa, however, are persuaded that they know all about it. Thomas White [one of them] sneers at the "spoonfed" farmers of the Northwest, and evidently, had he his own will with them, would very speedily take away both the supposed spoon and the passado. The one idea seems to be to keep up "a bold front," and the whole tempest in a teapot will subside and nobody be hurt. Any but the most foolish might have long ere this seen the folly and danger of any such expectation.

MR. NIMMO'S statistical table published in Saturday's TRIBUNE proves how serious has been the prohibition against the importation of American pork into France and Germany. From $8,351,393 worth in 1882 to $617,408 in 1883 is a serious decline. The trade reached its highest in the previous year, and if it remained unrestricted it would have now attained large proportions. The business done with France in 1883 was 25 per cent greater than in 1881; the increase in the case of Germany was over 90 per cent. The loss to America is largely due to the feeble, timid, grand-old-womanish policy which has characterized our State Department since Mr. Blaine retired from its management.

THE Mayor has returned from Washington fully convinced that it was he alone who induced the National Committee to locate Convention No. 2 at Chicago in the midst of the dog-days. We are also informed that "my speech before the committee was *ad captandum*." The information is somewhat gratuitous, as we have never known a speech of his that was not *ad captandum*. We presume even that Iroquois speech, which "I tell you has been referred to more than once during the present session of Congress," was also *ad captandum*. Even Mr. Harrison himself as a Mayor seems to be available for no other purpose than *ad captandum*, a phrase which is the distinguishing characteristic of a demagog.

MR. F. H. WINSTON on his return home from Washington, speaking of the struggle with the St. Louis fellows, said:

> They did everything to beat us. But you should have seen the difference between our headquarters and theirs. We had nearly the whole front at Willard's, while they had but one room. In our apartments champagne and liquor flowed freely, while they had no refreshments [and no bar!]. I was much amused by the remark of the representative of the New York *Graphic*, who said the St. Louis people had a bucket of ice-water in their apartment with the chunk of ice chained to the pail.

How could chained ice buck against old Bourbon and champagne backed by a "barrel"? What a drove of donkeys St. Louis must have sent to Washington!

M. JOHN LEMOINE, in the *Journal des Debats*, maintains that the perfection to which advertising has attained in this country is a certain indication of enterprise and energy on the part of the American industrial classes. He laments the lack of both qualities among his own countrymen, as evidenced by the state of infancy in which French methods of presenting the qualities and prices of their wares to the public still remains. His countrymen are too cautious, too much the slaves of routine, and cannot be made to see that "the presence of numerous advertisements in the same paper in no way prevents the public giving its attention to an individual advertisement."

"WHAT will you bring back?" Chairman Morrison asked one of the Pennsylvania glass protectionists who was arguing before the Ways and Means Committee how high taxation of the people stimulated exports to Europe. The witness patted both sides of his ample chest, smiled broadly, and replied, "Laborers!" That is the essence of Pennsylvania protection. Protect the bosses from all competition, but leave the door open to the freest trade in imported European labor.

IF Sam Allerton desires to resume his place in the Republican party he must first do two things—viz.: (1) quit running after that marplot Conkling, who desires the defeat of the Republican party for President; and (2) cease supporting the Mike McDonald-Carter Harrison Democratic City Administration. A supporter of that crowd must have the cheek of a mule to call himself a Republican.

WHEN you speak of the "Chicago Convention" this year you will have to go a little further and explain which one you mean.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

There will be no trouble on that score. The Republican will be called "Convention No. 1," or "first fiddle," and the Democratic "No. 2," or "second fiddle." Everybody will understand it, as it is also the natural position of the two parties according to their merits and records.

EIGHT years ago Sam Tilden, for personal reasons, willed that the Democratic State-sovereignty convention should be held in St. Louis, and it was so held; but the foolish St. Louis Bourbons thought that it was due to the influence of their lobby and the peculiar merits of their town. This time old Sammy did not interfere in their behalf, and look at the result. Poor St. Louis got shockingly left.

WHAT did the St. Louis simpletons suppose the Mackin-McDonald-Hildreth crowd took $7,000 along with them to Washington for? Did they think all that money was to be kept there idle for several days and then sent home by express? Guess they did not know the kind of men they were playing against.

MR. GODKIN'S *Nation* refers genially to Mr. Walter, the owner of the London *Times*, as a "feeble, pompous, and meddlesome proprietor." The *Nation* never indulges in personalities.

MR. LABOUCHERE once came across an aged physician at New London, Conn., and asked him why he lived there. He said that he had visited graveyards in all parts of the world, and noted the average age at death. Having found that the average was highest in New London, and being desirous of inhabiting this planet as long as possible, he had taken up his abode there. The only real test of the salubrity of a district is its death-rate; all else is mere interested theory.

PERSONALS.

Congressman William Walter Phelps, of the Fifth New Jersey District, denies the report that he is about to build a handsome residence on the Bell property he has recently bought. He owns several fine lots in Washington, and says he bought them because he considered them desirable investments.

Mr. Crittenden, the Governor of Missouri, called upon Mr. Tilden during a recent visit to New York. He tells a St. Louis reporter that "Mr. Tilden keeps two secretaries busy all the time and is not in the helpless condition represented by the newspapers; that his step is as firm and his mind as clear and quick as ever."

Dr. Jennie McCowan, who is said to greatly resemble Mary Anderson, has just been reelected President of the Scott County (Ia.) Medical Society. Several doctors of the other sex have signified a willingness to marry Jennie, but she is in love with her profession and practices it assiduously, especially among the poor.

Sir J. D. Astley, who is known in England as the backer of Rowell, the foe of The Plunger, and the hospitable host to many Americans, has been making a very amusing speech in his constituents. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's recent speech on jam versus butter, he said:

> Listen to the grand old man,
> If he gets plenty of jam
> He don't care a damn.

"At dinner in Cincinnati," writes a Cleveland *Leader* correspondent, "Matthew Arnold remarked that American women looked pale, unhappy, and careworn. A lady at his side said: 'If you look about you, Mr. Arnold, you will see that the ladies here today are as fair, care-free, and happy as it is possible to be.' The teacher of lucidity raised his eyeglass, and, gazing critically, said in a surprised tone: 'Well, upon my soul, Mrs. Arnold is the only careworn one in the room.'"

The Quakers of Logan County, Ohio, do not worship with the quietude usual to their denomination, but are holding revival meetings of an exceedingly demonstrative character. Noah McClain, the evangelist, who has brought them into such a state of excitement, is a negro. He is described as a wonderfully magnetic orator. The daily exercises last, with brief intermissions, from 10 o'clock in the morning till past midnight. The wildest of camp-meeting scenes are here engendered. Peculiar attacks of coma are common among the converts. One young man, an atheist, defiant and shockingly profane, fell suddenly insensible, and lay so for two days.

Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, although in years old and on the retired list, has not lost the vigor and ambition of his earlier years, but is as enthusiastic as ever over his Nicaragua Canal plan. His home is on a pleasantly situated and valuable farm of 100 acres in Beltsville, Md. The farm is surrounded by a fine holly hedge, and has upon it thousands of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs which quite embower the house. The place is only thirteen miles from Washington, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and is much frequented by naval officers, who always receive a cordial welcome at the hands of their old comrade. Gen. Grant, who was a school-fellow of the Admiral, also is often a visitor there.

Now that the proposition to erect a statue of Wendell Phillips in Boston has been given up in deference to Mrs. Phillips' request, it is interesting to remember what the great orator thought of Boston memorial statuary in general and in particular. The City-Hall statue of Quincy he termed "a dancing-master clogged with horse-blankets." Greenough's Franklin was "a dilapidated soul, somewhat weak on his spindle-shanks." Powers' Webster at the State-House he looked upon as "a mass of ugly iron," and the Everett appeared to him to be pointing out the road to Brighton "with more energy than Everett showed in his lifetime." Horace Mann's effigy, he said, represented him as having "waked up so suddenly that in his hurry he brought half his bed-clothes clinging to his legs and arms," and the Sumner—well, he never fully decided whether it the more resembled "a happy-molded prize-fighter" or "an Irish porter in his Sunday clothes."

An excellent example of the health and vigor of Essex County stock is afforded in the Hardy family of Groveland, a representative of which, Dr. W. H. Hall, of East Boston, furnishes the interes

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rdy's daughter Hannah, the wife
dy, lived to be 96 years old, and
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st of Mr. David Hardy, who died
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rs of this generation still living
y, of Groveland, aged 81; Mrs.
oveland, and Mr. Samuel Hardy,
, Utah, twins, in the 80th year of
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en skating every day on the Mer-
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REIGN NOTES.

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of Tokar was the Mahdi's fifth
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rd, Prince of Wales, seems to
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atter will certainly increase his

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refuse to permit an atheist to be
dering that it voted a good-sized
o Princess Alice while, as the ex-
e, she could not bring herself to
lieve in the existence of God. It
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ah, who describes himself as
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writes from Munich to the Pall
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are Protestant houses they are
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lost to a man visibly destitute of
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Irishmen his. The man chosen of
be their trusted, loved, and Bon-
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onceived. Not a breath of scandal
whispered against Miss Fortescue.
engagement, and parading the
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nd Garmoyle announces to her
marry her, and sends her to her
selation. There was no sort of co-
tween the two. The lady was the
London trader, the gentleman the
fast trader. The fact that she had
e surely cannot be brought against
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her livelihood honestly if, so my
al of a youth who owes his pecu-
e talents.

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Hospaltan Sisters of Mercy belong-
ery society at the destruction of the
Orphanage in Randolph [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Clara Morris in "Camille" at the Grand Opera-House.

The people of this age are not inclined to pelt with stones the unfortunate outcasts of society, but neither do they desire to contemplate the character of a Magdalen as exposed upon the dissection table of the imagination. While the world daily grows more charitable, the perceptive faculty recoils at an idealization of sin which would prove acceptable to a false sentimentality. The portrayal of pulmonary troubles, too, must be held to be bad art, because consumption is a purely abnormal phase of human nature. It is for these reasons that the Camille of Dumas must always be represented with an implied apology, and considered with an allowance for that feminine tendency to exaggeration which characterizes the French mind.

If Talma, who wrote a treatise on the art of acting, could see Clara Morris, he would probably point to her as the highest illustration of his pet theory that an excess of sensibility is the secret of a great achievement in histrionic art. For a sensibility that is keen and superabundant seems to constitute the genius of the actress who played Camille last night with such intensity of expression and exaltation of spirit, and who probably is today the finest-fibred woman on the American stage. Her grasp of the character is intuitive rather than intellectual; she trusts herself to the inspiration of the moment rather than to a carefully prepared plan of action, and when thrilled by a revelation of that palpitating human soul the observer is oblivious of the calmer enjoyment to be derived from an appreciative perception of artistic methods. Modjeska, for instance, in the same part suggests the beauty of suffering; Clara Morris exposes with the self-abandonment of her superbly-sensitive nature the throbbing heart of pain. The former delights but never carries by storm the imagination; the latter flings herself into the throes of passion, and leaves on the mind that sense of irritation which always follows an upheaval of the emotions. The Polish actress has a wealth of finesse which richly compensates for her volatile temperament; the American actress has in excess the temperamental forces which Modjeska lacks, and which makes the grandeur of the effect obscure the nature of the means by which it has been attained. If Miss Morris possessed less sensibility she would be weak, but the fire of her clear soul, though it wavers at times and then burns with a startling brilliancy, never sinks into the ashes of exhausted effort. Her power must always continue to excite the wonder and her sincerity to command the respect even of those who have taught themselves to believe that dramatic triumphs should draw their sustaining force from the intellect rather than from the emotions.

In portraying Camille she goes much further than Dumas or Bernhardt in idealizing the character—in bringing into the foreground the suffering which is intensely pathetic and in dimly suggesting the crimson life of which suffering is the legitimate penalty. On moral and not on artistic grounds is exception taken to the refining process to which Miss Morris has submitted this creation. The realism with which ill-health is pictured is painful in its very truth to nature, but the violation of taste in this particular is due to the author who arbitrarily made his heroine a consumptive, thus intensifying by false and artificial means the pathos of the story. The self-restraint which Miss Morris showed in many of the most affecting passages was admirable.

Little can be said in praise of the support. Mr. Levick gave a cold portrayal of the hot-headed and sentimental youth who could love such a woman as Camille. Mr. Lotto, who played Gustave, and Mr. Sutherland, who took the part of Mons. Duval, were so awkward as to excite the merriment of the audience, and thereby mar several important scenes.

The Apollo Concert.

The concert given by the Apollo Club at Central Music-Hall last evening was the second of the series. The audience was as large as usual, and perhaps more than usually demonstrative. The program was a miscellaneous one, and evidently intended to be popular.

The club numbers were "Lead Kindly Light," by Stainer, with organ and piano accompaniment, in which the sopranos had the most of the work to do, and they did it well. Goldmark's "Shadow," a four-part song of exceeding beauty and difficulty, was sung without accompaniment—not perfectly, but so well that the audience wanted it repeated. "Summer Is High" and "Hunting Song," two four-part songs by Benedict, were perfectly sung. The latter has become a favorit and will bear repeating. The Inflammatus from Stabat Mater closed the program.

The Apollo Männerchor sang two numbers, Abt's "The Grave of a Singer" and Buck's arrangement of "Annie Laurie." "The Grave of a Singer" was excellent, but "Annie Laurie" was not so good. Mr. Liebling was the piano soloist of the evening. His numbers were from Rauf, Moszkowski, Chopin, and Rubinstein. His playing and his selections were enjoyable throughout. Mme. Aiwina Valleria was the soprano soloist. She has been heard here before in opera, but not in concert. She has a large soprano voice. Her first number was a song composed for her by F. H. Cowen. It was well received. In response to an encore "Home, Sweet Home" paid a dear penalty. Her second number, "Ballata Brilliante," by Arditi, displayed on the part of the singer good execution, and secured a recall. Her last number was the solo in the Inflammatus. One might like to hear Mme. Valleria again in oratorio, but certainly not in "Home, Sweet Home."

The débutante of the evening before a Chicago audience was M. Ovide Musin, the Belgian violinist. He enjoys an enviable reputation in Europe as a violin virtuoso, and the New York press have only words of praise of his playing. The audience last evening, knowing this, expected much, and was not disappointed. M. Musin evidently meant to capture his audience by his selections, and he did. What he did was brilliant. Whether he played four strings or one, whether he played with his bow or his fingers, his melodies, his harmonies, his variations, his staccatos, his technique, were alike masterly. But many were disappointed at not hearing a somewhat broader selection for a part of his program. It is to be hoped that Chicago will have the opportunity soon and often of hearing M. Musin, and that his programs will contain the solid as well as the brilliant. As a whole the concert was a success.

"Jalma" at McVicker's.

As a gorgeous spectacular drama, "Jalma," which enjoyed a long run in Boston, is worthy of the praise which had preceded it to this city. The story is as flimsy as the fabric of a dream, but the eye is satiated with a succession of marches, tableaux, and glittering illusions which rival the imaginative splendor of the Arabian Nights. The stage of McVicker's, large as it is, is not large enough for the immense number of Amazons, Princes, fairies, and dancers that are scattered through the play in Oriental profusion. "Jalma" was originally designed for the Boston Theatre, the stage of which is probably the largest in the United States. Notwithstanding the crowding that was at times unpleasant last night, the pictorial effect of many of the scenes was very imposing, and such visions as the Camp of Prince Rajahmah, the Palace of Prismina, the Palace of Prince Beulah, and the Hindoo Paradise were received with great applause. The dancing, which was led by Rosina Viale, Eva Clifton, and other premiers, was received with applause. There were few that did not leave the theatre last night with the suspicion that Mr. Eugene Tompkins' real name was Aladdin, and that he had a lamp concealed somewhere about his person.

Notes.

"The Romany Rye" is at the Academy of Music, where it is presented with every advantage of scenic display.

A large audience at the Olympic enjoyed the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson in their new comedy, "Wrinkles."

J. K. Emmet is at Hooley's for the second time this season, playing in "Fritz, the Bohemian." Mr. Emmet is capably supported by a large St. Bernard mastiff.

The Standard Theatre was well filled at the first performance of "American Flats," by W. T. Melville and Eunice Goodrich. The farce was received with much favor.

"Germany and the Rhine" was the subject of Prof. Cromwell's lecture at Hershey Hall last night. Those illustrated sketches of travel are growing in popular estimation, and the series of lectures announced for the present week will doubtless be largely attended. Thursday afternoon Prof. Cromwell will tender a complimentary matinée at Central Music-Hall to members of the theatrical profession and of the press.

"The Silver King" has been played before in this city by a stronger company than the one at present performing at Haverly's. Last evening's performance, however, moved with considerable smoothness and gave satisfaction. The play is superior in plot and construction to most melodramas of its class. Miss Helen Tracy gave a really strong delineation of Nellie Denver, and so worked upon the feelings of one exuberant man in the audience that he flung some gold pieces on the stage—a custom which would probably excite less surprise in the Far West than in Chicago. Mr. Walter Bentley gave an effective portrayal of Wilfred Denver, one of the leading characters in the drama.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Calumet Iron & Steel.

The fire at the works of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company at Irondale Sunday night destroyed the stock shed, a one-story frame structure 100 feet wide by 300 long, containing 1,000 tons of coke, some supplies, and iron ore. The building was worth about $10,000 and the contents $6,500. The former is a total loss, and the latter were damaged to the extent of $4,500. The company has policies for $200,000 on its whole plant, the insurance, which was placed by William G. McCormack & Co., being in forty-nine companies, each of which is interested to a small amount. This particular building was insured for $5,000 and its contents for $1,500. The fire broke out in the hoisting-engine house, and burned south, the blast furnace and casting-he use adjoining escaping on account of the direction of the wind. Messrs. Jaynes Brown, and Farmer have been engaged to adjust the loss. Operations at the blast furnace were stopped by the destruction of the hoisting apparatus, but the company expects to start it again by Thursday. No man will be thrown out of employment.

Losses and Insurance Involved by Sunday's Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Heilprin & Co., cloak manufacturers at No. 713 West Main street, estimate their loss by fire Sunday morning at $58,000, covered by insurance in the following companies: Niagara of New York, $1,000; London & Lancashire, $6,000; Germania of New York, $5,000; Mercantile of Boston, $1,000; Orient of Hartford, $1,000; Louisville Underwriters', $500; Continental of New York, $1,000; Liverpool & London & Globe, $1,000; Phœnix, London, $1,000; Commerce, Albany, N. Y., $5,000; Norwich Union, England, $5,000; Guardian of London, $1,000; Firemen's, San Francisco, $5,000; Queen, Liverpool, $2,000; Northern of Aberdeen, Scotland, $5,000; German-American, New York, $4,500; Queen of Liverpool, $2,500; Underwriters', New York, $1,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $8,000; German-American, $1,500; North British Mercantile, $1,500; Home of New York, $1,500; total, $61,500.

Eleven Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed at Whitehall, Mich.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—This morning at 4 o'clock Lindermann's mill was discovered to be on fire. Before water could reach it the structure was doomed. The building has been used for a variety of purposes, and latterly manufacturing staves and heading boards was carried on. Johnson & Miller's boarding-house, situated four rods from the building, was partially destroyed. Quite a number of men were thrown out of employment. The loss will be about $11,000, with an insurance as follows: On Lindermann's building—Southern, $1,000; Home, $1,500; Fireman's, $2,500—all the above are New Orleans companies; State Investment and People's each $500. Johnson & Miller were insured for $1,200 in the Underwriters'. Their loss will be about $1,000. Origin of the fire is unknown.

Burning of a Hotel.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 25.—The Black Mountain House, at Compton Village, in the Province of Quebec, was burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; fully insured.

GETTING CARPETS FROM THE EAST.

Paris *Morning News:* A book has just been published in England called "Oriental Carpets: How They Are Made and Conveyed to Europe; with a Narrative of a Journey to the East in Search of Them." The author of this interesting little work, Mr. Hubert Cozon, is a carpet-dealer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who recently made a journey to the Caucasus and Persia to open up a direct trade in Oriental carpets between the Tyne and the principal carpet-centres of the East, which he succeeded in doing. Hitherto, says the author, the acquisition of Oriental carpets has been a cumbrous proceeding. They have invariably passed through half a dozen hands before ultimately finding their way into the luxurious homes of Old England. The more hands a fabric of this kind passes through the greater chance of their being fabricated and not genuine specimens. Mr. Cozon found that a direct trade might be secured by caravan from the harems of Khiva and Bokhara, Meshed, and Merv, and the western and southern districts of Persia.

If this should meet the eye of any one suffering from bronchitis, consumption, asthma, or any pulmonary affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Victoria Railway Station, London, Destroyed with Dynamite—Seven People Hurt.

El Mahdi Marching on Khartoum and Osman Digma Threatening Suakin.

Completion of the Longfellow Bust for Westminster Abbey—Speaker Brand Made a Peer.

WITH DYNAMITE.

ANOTHER LONDON RAILWAY STATION BLOWN UP.

LONDON, Feb. 26—2 a. m.—Shortly after 1 this morning a terrible explosion occurred in the cloak-room of the Victoria Railway Station at London. The explosive was undoubtedly dynamite. A large portion of the roof was blown off and nearly all the glass-work in the station destroyed. Seven men were sent to the hospital with severe injuries. Extensive damage was done surrounding property.

Two reports accompanied the explosion, the noise being like the discharge from a cannon, and was followed by an immediate rush of flames. The booking office, cloak-room, and waiting-room were completely shattered, and are a confused mass of debris. Luckily all the trains had ceased running, and there were only a few persons about the station.

The explosion shattered the windows of the Metropolitan Underground Railway depot, sixty yards distant, and the fronts of houses the same distance in other directions were badly damaged. The Victoria refreshment-room was wrecked and a clock eight feet high blown from the wall and thrown six yards away. The streets in the neighborhood are completely strewn with broken glass. A large force of police and a fire brigade quickly reached the spot and extinguished the fire, saving the depot. The débris is left untouched until the arrival of Col. Majendie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, who will make a thorough examination of the explosion. The detectives are actively inquiring into the matter. All three hypotheses, gas, gunpowder, and dynamite, are advanced and discussed, dynamite being the favorit theory.

THE FALSE PROPHET FORCING THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—[Special Cable.]—The situation in the Soudan is very alarming. It is reported tonight that the rebels are about to attack Suakin. There is every indication that Gen. Gordon has changed his plans and will evacuate Khartoum with as much celerity as possible. The latest report says that the General, having become convinced of the danger of attempting to hold Khartoum on account of the rebellious spirit shown by a number of Sheikhs who so warmly received him on his entrance into Khartoum, has determined on evacuating the place at once. The General has destroyed all the military stores and spiked all the guns which would be liable to incumber a retreat from the town so as to prevent them falling into the hands of the Mahdi, who is reported as making a forced march upon Khartoum. He has sent Col. Coetlogan to Berber with 2,000 of the garrison of Khartoum.

THE SOUDAN REVOLT.

EL MAHDI MARCHING ON KHARTOUM—ACTIVITY OF OSMAN DIGMA.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The report that El Mahdi is marching toward Khartoum is confirmed. He liberated twelve members of the Catholic mission before leaving El Obeid, receiving a ransom of £2,800 through the Austrian Consul at Khartoum. El Mahdi's inaction after his victory at El Obeid is explained thus: Finding the Sheikhs of the principal tribes wished to go home with their spoils in order to attend to the harvest, he proclaimed a holy truce during the months of Moharren and Safar, ending the date of the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet. That time having expired the campaign is resumed.

Great uneasiness is felt at Cairo at the report that the powerful Beshareen Arabs, who occupy the territory between Khartoum and Wady Halfa and eastward as far as Berber, have revolted. If this is true, Gen. Gordon, with Khartoum and the other garrisons, are cut off.

The Mahdi's emissaries are going throughout the whole of Egypt bearing the simple message, "I am coming; be ready." This passes from mouth to mouth, and the situation is becoming serious.

It is positively asserted that El Mahdi and King John of Abyssinia have signed a convention to the effect that King John shall remain neutral, and in return he shall receive a portion of the Red Sea and a large accession of territory.

There is a report published that Gen. Gordon has spiked the guns and destroyed the stores, and determined to evacuate Khartoum forthwith on account of the report that El Mahdi was marching on the town.

THE SITUATION ALONG THE COAST.

There was a meeting this morning of the black troops at Suakin. They dispersed through the bazaar and threatened to join the rebels. Admiral Hewett will therefore retain a number of marines at Suakin, and the blacks will be sent to Cairo forthwith.

Spies report great rejoicing in the camp of Osman Digma at the fall of Tokar. The patrol caught sight of the rebels and retired, the enemy pursuing.

Gen. Graham's troops remain encamped between Trinkitat and Cape Madka under the guns of the squadron. Following the council of Gen. Gordon, Admiral Hewett has decided to await the arrival of the horse artillery before ordering an advance.

Admiral Hewett has sent an order to Suakin for 500 black troops to go and bury the dead of Baker Pasha's army lying on the field at Teb. Many hundred bodies are lying unburied, filling the air with a noxious taint. An outbreak of cholera is feared in the camp.

The blacks who refused to proceed to Trinkitat yesterday left Suakin for that place today, being assured they would not be wanted to fight.

A cavalry reconnaissance was made today toward Teb. The Arabs were found in force between Teb and the earthworks thrown up by Baker Pasha. Every sign indicates that Osman Digma, the rebel leader, means to contest the advance of the British troops.

It is reported that the Government, acting under the advice of Gen. Wolseley, has ordered Gen. Graham to transfer his base of operations to Suakin, whence, with a strengthened force of men and artillery, he intends to march to the assault of Tamanieb, Osman Digma's headquarters.

Reports are abroad that the rebels will attack Suakin at once.

A refugee from Tokar who has arrived at Suakin says the majority of the garrison wished to surrender, but 200 insisted upon continuing resistance. It is uncertain, therefore, whether the surrender has actually been made. But it is strongly believed that the majority prevailed, and that Tokar is in the hands of the rebels.

Another refugee from Tokar reports that he met a rebel acquaintance who told him the intention was to put all the garrison of Tokar to death, except the gunners, after the surrender, notwithstanding the promises that had been made.

A spy sent to a friendly tribe brings information that the rebels had attacked the tribe and taken seventy-three prisoners and fifty grain-laden camels.

Baker Pasha has been appointed Chief of the Intelligence Department, with Col. Burnaby, correspondent of the London *Post*, as assistant.

The transport Thibet has been detained in quarantine at Trinkitat owing to the appearance of small-pox among the troops on board.

All the soldiers returning to England on the troop-ship Jumna volunteered their services ashore, which have been accepted as a most welcome addition. Gen. Graham's force being veterans, they will give steadiness and increase the confidence of the younger soldiers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the Tory evening papers deprecate the advance of Gen. Graham upon Teb as hazardous and needless.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

Labouchère, Radical, moved that the House proceed to discuss the position of troops in the Red Sea. The Parnellites and some Tories concurred, and Ellis Bartlott seconded Labouchère's motion.

Hartington, Secretary of State for War, deprecated the discussion as untimely. He believed Osman Digmas had accurate and complete knowledge of the news telegraphed to Suakin from London. As Osman Digma, he said, had declared his intention to sweep the English into the sea it might be advisable to advance instead of awaiting an attack. The existing orders were to relieve Tokar and protect Suakin, but the orders might be enlarged. It would be impolitic, the Marquis thought, to say anything further.

Randolph Churchill denounced the inadequacy of the Commissariat for the cavalry and artillery at Gen. Graham's disposal. He said the reason the Tokar expedition had not been recalled was that the Government wanted blood. It was no longer a "peace-at-any-price," but a "blood-at-any-price" Government.

Gladstone said that neither the London nor foreign press influenced the Government; it was influenced by an innate sense of its duty and responsibility. He declared that Churchill's accusation was in bad taste and unjust. England was bound to defend Suakin.

Northcote said it was necessary to support the Government during the war. When money was asked to defray the expenses of an expedition it would be the duty of the House to demand a full and clear account of the Government's policy.

Labouchère's motion was negatived.

GLADSTONE'S FAITH IN GORDON.

Gladstone's confidence in Gen. Gordon is as firm as ever. He asserts that Gen. Gordon's decree is in no way opposed to the act abolishing slavery.

THIS MORNING'S BULLETINS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Feb. 26.—Seven thousand Arabs have reënforced the army of Osman Digma, who has taken command in person. He has altogether 18,000 against 5,000 British troops.

Two Egyptian battalions with two Gatling-guns and twenty tons of ammunition will start for Assouan Thursday. The English troops follow. El Mahdi appeals to the Moslems of India to support Islam.

The men-of-war at Suakin fired during the night to keep the rebels at a distance.

Gen. Gordon continues to send cheering telegrams to this city.

THE LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL BUST.

A PRIVATE VIEW.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A private view was given of Thomas Brock's memorial bust of Longfellow to be unveiled in Westminster Abbey Saturday next. It is of pure white marble and slightly larger than life. It represents the poet at the best period of old age, with noble features, flowing hair, and full beard. The subject is treated with boldness and effect, and it is regarded as a strong and beautiful work. The poet's daughters pronounce the likeness striking. The bust will be placed in a conspicuous angle in the "Poets' Corner," between the busts of Chaucer and Dryden. It will bear the following inscription, by the late Dean Stanley: "This bust was placed among the memorials of the poets of England by the English admirers of an American poet." The Memorial Committee has invited Gladstone to unveil the monument.

SIR HENRY BRAND,

MADE A PEER.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Sir Henry Brand, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, has been elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Lord Hampden.

Gladstone in the Commons today offered a motion, which was adopted, eulogizing Sir Henry Brand's long services as Speaker.

The Parnellites did not challenge a division, but after Parnell had stated that they were unable tacitly to acquiesce in the vote of thanks, since some of Speaker Brand's acts had been hurtful to Ireland, they withdrew in a body from the House.

Upon the Speaker vacating the chair, the whole House rose, and, filing past, shook hands with him. As the Speaker was leaving the House he was loudly cheered.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

CONCILIATING ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—It is said Russia has voluntarily offered England a pledge to stop at Merv and use her influence with the Khans of Bokohara and Khiva to facilitate English commerce.

It is also stated that the Russian Government has invited England to join in constructing a canal from the Sea of Aral to the Indian frontier.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

The police are taking precautions in view of Nihilistic plots.

A PROPOSAL TO GERMANY.

Russia offers to reduce her armament on the German frontier if Germany will do the same.

THE CZAR AND EMPEROR TO MEET.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The recent interviews between Dolgorouki, the Russian military Plenipotentiary, and Bismarck resulted in the assent of Bismarck to a meeting in the spring between the Czar and Emperor. Dolgorouki gave the Emperor an autograph letter from the Czar asking for an interview. In consequence of the explanations of Dolgorouki regarding the concentration of Russian troops in the frontier provinces Bismarck has countermanded the order to increase the forces in the Duchy of Posen, but maintains the present garrisons at their full strength. The Emperor marks the restoration of the entente by ordering a special military celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of his entrance into the Russian Order of St. George.

HUNTING SUDEIKIN'S ASSASIN.

Fifty-five thousand photographs of Col. Sudeikin's murderer have been circulated throughout the country. A reward of 10,000 roubles is offered for his capture and 5,000 roubles for information leading to his arrest.

DISEASED CATTLE.

THEY WERE FROM CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Thirty-one head of cattle and seven sheep belonging to the cargo of the steamer Ontario at Liverpool Friday last from Portland, Me., were diseased. The infected animals were Canadian. Such strict precautions were taken with the Ontario's cargo that there was no fear that the disease would spread. There was good reason to believe the disease originated in Liverpool, as the Ontario took to Portland a cargo of Herefords which showed traces of disease after landing, and it is not believed the places of detention at Portland are infected. The Inspectors at Liverpool await the cargo due Wednesday from Portland before coming to a final decision.

MARK LANE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Wheats show signs of active growth. The consumption of breadstuffs continues small. Fine native wheats are scarce and firm. Flour is dull. Foreign wheat is unimproved and receipts small. In cargoes off coast there was rather more business. Eight cargoes arrived; seven were sold, two withdrawn, and one remained. For cargoes on passage and for shipment there was little inquiry. Sales of English for the week, 53,198 quarters at 36 shillings 11 pence per quarter, against 48,288 quarters at 41 shillings 9 pence the corresponding week last year.

SPANISH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Feb. 25.—Congress declared Dr. Rafael Nunez elected President of the Republic.

ECUADOR.

ECUADOR, Feb. 25.—Caamano and Guerrero have been elected respectively President and Vice-President. The election was the result of a trade with the church, and the Liberals threaten to revolt.

TCHERNAIEFF IN DISGRACE.

AN ENORMOUS DEFICIENCY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—A deficiency of 100,000,000 rubles in the last fourteen years has been discovered in the administration of Turkestan.

Gen. Tchernaieff, the superseded Governor of Turkestan, has refused a seat in the Military Council, and retires to private life. It is understood the disfavor under which he rests is a concession to English susceptibilities.

[Tchernaieff was born Oct. 24, 1828. He entered the Russian military service in 1847, distinguished himself greatly in the Crimean war, and attained the rank of a General of Infantry. On the conclusion of the Crimean war he was first appointed chief of the staff of a division in Poland, and in 1858 he was sent to Orenburg in the capacity of Aide du Chef de la ligne du Sir Darinr. In 1859 he commanded an expedition on Lake Aral to support the Khirgias tribes, at war with the Khivans. After a period of service as Quartermaster-General of the left flank of the line held by the army of the Caucasus, Tchernaieff for some time acted as chief of the staff of the corps at Orenburg. Next he was placed in command of an expeditionary force consisting of 1,000 men, with instructions to march from Orenburg, through the passes of the mountains bounding Siberia on the south, and across the steppes of Turkestan, and to effect a junction with another detachment under Col. Veryekin which had set out from Semipalatinsk, in Siberia. The junction occurred in the vicinity of the Town of Tchemkend, then occupied by the Khokanians. This town Tchernaieff took by assault, and immediately afterwards he successfully attacked (October, 1864) the important City of Tashkend, some eighty miles south of Tchemkend, and also in possession of the Khokanians. Having wintered at Tchemkend, he renewed successfully the attempt on Tashkend (June 27, 1865). It is said that he had received specific instructions to content himself with the position of Tchemkend, and to refrain from any further efforts to extend the Russian domination further southward. Tchernaieff disobeyed his orders, took Tashkend, was afterwards received most enthusiastically at St. Petersburg, and received a sabre of honor from the Emperor in recognition of his military enterprise; but from that date was not actively employed in the Russian service. After a time he retired from the army and passed a legal examination qualifying him to adopt the profession of a notary, when the Emperor begged him to reënter the army. He did so in compliance with the imperial request, and was reinstated in his rank. After vainly waiting a whole year for active employment, he again retired from the army and purchased the *Rustd Mir*, a journal which boldly advocated Slav interests, and of which, after he had quitted the military service altogether, in July, 1871, he became the recognized editor. When in 1875 the insurrection in Herzegovina broke out he opened a subscription in its behalf, and afterwards, in the summer of 1876, he went to Belgrade and took the command-in-chief of the Servian army. The campaign was most disastrous to the Servians, although their army was largely reënforced by Russian volunteers. Tchernaieff's proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia was made the occasion of the latter's rash and foolish act. Mr. Archibald Forbes claims for Gen. Tchernaieff that, after the battle of the 1st of September, he, single and unaided, by his force of character, effected the prolongation of the unequal struggle for two months. Gen. Tchernaieff left St. Petersburg Sept. 12, 1883, for Tashkend to take up the reins of government there.]

OBITUARY.

THOMAS MILNER-GIBSON.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Thomas Milner-Gibson, formerly Privy Councillor and President of the Board of Trade, is dead, aged 77.

[The Rt.-Hon. Thomas Milner-Gibson, born at Trinidad in 1807, was the only son of the late Maj. T. Milner-Gibson, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, was educated at the Charterhouse, and graduated B. A. in 1830, as a wrangler, at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was returned in August, 1837, as a member of the Conservative interest for Ipswich; and, having changed his opinions, resigned his seat and appealed in 1839 once more to his constituents. He was defeated, and remained for some time out of Parliament, having in September, 1839, contested the borough of Cambridge without success. During this interval he entered into the great movement which had for its object the abolition of the duty on corn, and became one of the most successful orators of the league. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester, and after a close contest with Sir George Murray was, in July, returned for that important constituency. As the champion of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and declared that his general policy was to carry out to their natural consequences the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's legislation, the Minister thought to strengthen his Government by obtaining the aid of some of the leading members of the league. Mr. Gibson was accordingly appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which office he held until it was thought that his connection with the Government might embarrass him in his relations with his constituents. In April, 1848, he resigned, and identified himself so completely with the "Peace party," during the struggle which ensued, that he was defeated at Manchester at the general election in March, 1857, but was shortly afterwards returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, which he represented till December, 1868. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Milner-Gibson took an active part in urging upon Parliament, and in other ways promoting, the repeal of what have been designated the "taxes on knowledge"—viz., the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper—and his public services in this respect were recognized by a testimonial in 1861. Mr. Milner-Gibson, who was made a Privy Councilor in 1846, resigned the office of the Board of Trade on the dissolution of the Russell Ministry in June, 1866. He unsuccessfully contested Ashton-under-Lyne in 1868.]

THREE GERMAN NOTABLES.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The deaths are announced of the following persons: Prof. Buchheister, author of "Winged Words"; Von Selchow, Minister of Agriculture in Prussia from 1862 to 1874; and Von Frissen, the well-known Saxon Minister.

MINISTER SARGENT.

A FAITHFUL OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A Berlin correspondent in a communication to the *Standard* says: "The Independent papers here are bitterly complaining of the dishonorable semi-official attacks upon Minister Sargent, who has never been popular in official circles here. The inspired press pretends that he is unpopular because merely a politician and not a scholar, like his predecessors. The real reason, however, is that Sargent does not regard his position as a sinecure, but energetically fulfills his political duties, which fact often occasions difficulties."

The *Yassische Gazette* declares that it is unwise to reprint the comments of the American press on the Lasker incident for fear the editor would be imprisoned. Minister Sargent's dignified course in ignoring the attacks of the German press is much approved.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The *Deutsche Tageblatt* refers to the alleged advice given by Secretary Freilingthuysen to the House of Representatives, that lawmakers like the Lasker resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and asks: "Will not the Secessionists and Minister Sargent protest against such a course?"

Bismarck is revising the civil procedure with a view of abolishing useless formalities. The revision has received a new impulse since the death of Lasker, one of the framers of the present procedure.

CABLE NOTES.

Falliores has ordered a medal struck in honor of the 82d anniversary of Victor Hugo's birth.

Emperor William and Gen. von Moltke attended a ball at the French Embassy Saturday evening.

Tennyson intends to support in the Lords the bill legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The great steamship Great Eastern has been purchased by the English Government for a coal hulk at Gibraltar.

The boiler of the steamer Kotsai, from Hong Kong to Macao, exploded, killing eight Europeans and nine natives.

The Parnellite motion to appoint a standing committee to deal with Irish affairs was rejected—160 to 40. Gladstone opposed the motion.

Foote, the editor of the London *Free-Thinker*, completed his year's imprisonment for blasphemy yesterday. Bradlaugh, with 2,000 sympathizers, met him at the gate of the prison.

The Grand Council of Basle, Switzerland, desiring to place Catholic schools under the care of laymen, took a plebiscite and gained the majority. The result will practically deprive the religious orders of the care of the schools.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Walter C. Shepard, for four years the trusted bookkeeper of Francis C. Brigham & Co., has been arrested charged with embezzlement.

BUSINES

MACKIN DID IT.

Joseph Tells the Story of the Fine Work at Washington—He and Mike Despise the Brigadiers.

The Iroquois Braves Did No Harm—Harrison's Speech Ridiculed and He Called the Boss Trader.

Oberly Says Morrison's Tariff Bill Is to Be Slaughtered—St. Louis Greenhorns Pay the Chicagoans' Expenses.

MACKIN AND MIKE.

JOSEPH CHESTERFIELD TELLS HOW THE FINE WORK WAS DONE—CARTER HARRISON THE BOSS TRADER.

"Beware of the Southern Brigadiers, me boy," was the soft-spoken Mr. Mackin's greeting as he extended his hand to THE TRIBUNE reporter. "They're a cheap lot and are hardly worth buying. Lord, how they did lie."

"Did they go back on you?"

"Hardly that, because we didn't trust them. It's a pity Gen. Singleton wasted so much time on them. We got three out of the whole crowd."

"You had a close fight with St. Louis," was suggested.

"We did, we did, but it only showed the superiority of organization and cool heads at the helm over blow and bluster. They were a nice set of gentlemen, those St. Louis people, though. A good many farmers among them, but some pretty slick politicians. I may say that they would have got away with any other city but Chicago."

"Is it true that they made their headquarters in a back room, with only a bucket of ice-water for refreshments?"

"That's about it. You see they all had to admit that we were the only people who knew how to entertain properly. We had our headquarters in all the hotels, and had men mingling among the St. Louis emissaries when they didn't know it. In fact, they tried to convert some of our skirmishers, thinking they were from other States. Oh, there was lots of fine work done."

"Did any of the committeemen go back on their pledges?"

"You might call it that. There were some doubtful members, and these were surrounded all the time by safety committees from both Chicago and St. Louis. But that does not say some people tried to practice was really shameful."

"You have heard of the credit which the Iroquois representatives take for securing the convention?"

"I haven't a word to say against them. They behaved like gentlemen, and didn't do us very much harm. Everybody from Chicago worked hard for the convention according to his ability, and I'm sure we shouldn't judge people who have no ability too harshly."

"Mayor Harrison thinks his speech before the committee did the business. Did you hear it?"

"Yes, me boy, I had to listen to some of it, because Carter went around repeating it to everybody who would listen. But let me tell you this, speeches don't count much in things of this sort. Chicago had the convention before any talking was done. We found the weak points of St. Louis, and that's what won. Thursday night I had an interview with Senator Barnum and when we parted I knew Chicago would get the convention. He's a great politician, Senator Barnum is, and has great influence. When he takes off his coat to work for a thing he wins. I also spent some time with Sam Randall. We got Pennsylvania and then New Jersey, Vermont, and several other New England States were ours. In an hour's interview with Senator McDonald, of Indiana, I found him to be a very pleasant gentleman socially. Several of the Democratic Senators from the East were not as influential as the members of the National Committee from their States, and I didn't waste any time on them. It's a great thing to know who has influence and who hasn't. Some people from Chicago would waste as much time on a man who couldn't affect a vote as on one who controlled half a dozen."

"It must have taken hard work, Joe," suggested a bystander.

"Yes," was the reply. "We had our eyes open all the time. Mike and I roomed together, and coming home on the cars he remarked that I hadn't slept an hour a night. I told Mike I wanted to know what other people were doing when they thought us asleep."

"Did you have the support of the newspapers?"

"The moral influence of the press was mostly for us, and the correspondents all patronized our bar. I spent much time with John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, who helped me in a great many ways and was strong for Chicago. Henry Watterson was also there, but he wasn't for us. He was for St. Louis. Henry is bright in spots but unbalanced—that's what's the trouble. He goes to John Chamberlin's, in Washington, and when he's in good condition talks about the tariff and other things as though he was the whole Democratic party. But you may have noticed that Mr. Watterson's own State was not controlled by him, the member of the National Committee having voted for Chicago. There are other Democrats who are just like him—they're bright in spots, but unbalanced."

"Does Carter Harrison's demand for two conventions meet your ideas?"

"We mustn't be too hard on Mr. Harrison, but we will have to remind him gently that there are 55,000 Democrats in Cook County who never asked a favor of him and never propose to. They don't belong to the bridge-tending brigade, and they think one convention will be for the best interests of the party."

"Won't it breed trading, as the Mayor says?"

"Nice thing for the boss trader of the country to howl about trading, isn't it? Carter is asking a little too much."

MIKE PATRONIZES THE TROQUOIS CLUB—SKINNING THE ST. LOUISANS.

Michael Cassius McDonald beamed on his friends the day long. To a casual remark about the hard fight made by St Louis he replied:

"We wouldn't have wanted the convention if it had been an easy thing to get. There would have been no fun in that. The deal was set up for St. Louis from the time Congress met. Then that Mississippi River Convention helped them and they expected to have things their own way. I guess they'll try and play a different hand against Chicago next time."

"But, Mike, who really brought the convention to Chicago?"

"I guess Little Phelps did it entirely from what he says. The Iroquois Club sent out circulars a year ago, you know, and that must have done it. Circulars, you know, are big things. But honestly, those Iroquois fellows behaved first rate and I don't believe they hurt us much."

"You met a good many Southern politicians?"

"Yes, c—n 'em, they were pretty thick when the drinks were being set up. They beat the devil for lying. There was poor old Gen. Singleton working for weeks on the Southern members and playing a dead card all the time. They told him, of course, they were for Chicago and that nothing more was necessary between gentlemen. Singleton believed them and counted up twenty-six votes for us on the first ballot. The ten we didn't get were from the South. Nice sense of honor there must be among gentlemen down there. There was Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, the little Sheeny. He'd promised to vote for Chicago, but couldn't come, and he gave his proxy to a man named Blanchard. Blanchard was with us, but Jonas telegraphed him positively to vote for St. Louis."

"Was there much ill-feeling over the result?"

"I don't believe there was, though of course the boys from St. Louis were disappointed. I call 'em boys, but they were nearly all old men with gray hairs. At first some of them wanted to bet heavy on their town, but I wouldn't let our boys take them up. I didn't intend to have it said that Mike McDonald had come to Washington heading a crowd of gamblers. But when the committee was in session and the doors were locked we were ready for bets. Then we plucked them. I guess most of our fellows made enough out of their bets to pay all expenses."

"How did the Chicago delegation impress Washington people?"

"Splendidly. I tell you they were an elegant set, all dressed up and knowing what they were doing. Not one of our boys got full or made a mistake. But you ought to have seen the Majors, and Colonels, and Judges swarm about the refreshment tables. Those Southern gentlemen beat anything I ever saw for getting drunk. There were so many titles that they got to getting us mixed up and calling us 'Majah' and 'Judge.' But we were private citizens, and wouldn't have it."

"Did you bring any trophies home?"

"Only one. The St. Louis fellows got out an elegant invitation card, a sort of valentine. It had a picture of the bridge on it and other nice things. The cards were sent to the members of the National Committee, and must have cost $3 apiece. Mr. Mackin and I got one and brought it along just to remind us of the affair."

JOHN H. OBERLY.

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL TO BE SLAUGHTERED IN THE HOUSE—ITS DEFEAT WILL ONLY HELP HIS PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES—OBERLY IS FOR HARRISON FOR GOVERNOR, BUT AGAINST HIS PLAN OF TWO CONVENTIONS.

"We had a hard fight, but we won it, though the margin was not very large," said John H. Oberly yesterday at the Palmer. "There would have been no trouble about beating St. Louis had it not been for the tremendous exertions made by Senators Vest and Cockrell, of Missouri. They used their personal influence with their colleagues in the Senate, of whom quite a number were either members of the National Committee or else held proxies. The result showed their influence, for nearly all these Senators voted for St. Louis. The Pacific-Slope Senators—Farley of California, Slater of Oregon, and Jair of Nevada—were all against us, and we got very little from the South, for there again Vest's influence was used to advantage."

"Will the location have any influence upon the nomination?"

"It does not seem to me that it would. I saw several men in Washington who spoke authoritatively in regard to Mr. Tilden, and they said that under no circumstances would he be a candidate or accept the nomination. Still, I am for the 'old ticket' if it can be managed, because I believe no other could be put up that would have anything like its strength before the people. If it is not possible, then we have a pretty fair man in Illinois to fall back upon—William R. Morrison."

"Will not the defeat of the pending Tariff bill shelve him?"

"I should say not; on the contrary, it more clearly defines the issue. Should the bill pass the House Morrison will stand on solid bottom; but, on the other hand, should it be beaten by the defection of a certain wing of the Democratic majority allying themselves with the Republican minority, then it will simply force the issue to a head and make Morrison all the more prominent. I do not know whether Morrison will enter the field, but I have no doubt he can get the delegation from this State if he cares to have it."

THE FATE OF MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

"Then you don't agree with Mayor Harrison that Morrison's candidacy hingos on the fate of his bill?"

"No. I don't think Morrison ever expected the bill to pass, and I don't believe that it will pass. It never had a chance of running the gauntlet of the Senate and the Executive. However, I have no expectation that it will even pass the House. At first the Democrats who intend to act with the Republicans on the tariff issue concluded to let the bill pass the House and to defeat it in the Senate by loading it with an amendment repealing the internal revenue laws. Now, I think this policy has been abandoned. I suspect that during the session of the National Democratic Committee last week the policy was determined on that the bill should be defeated in the House, and in such a way as to permit no discussion of the tariff question. I would not, therefore, be surprised if when the bill is reported from the Ways and Means Committee its head should be cut off by a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Tariff Democrats are interested with the Republicans in carrying the motion. This course will be taken in the hope of limiting the tariff issue in the pending political canvass, and it is more than likely that the same element of the Democratic party will attempt to make successful in the National Democratic Convention the tariff-discussion-suppression policy. If this attempt is made it will not be submitted to quietly. The tariff question is up and cannot be suppressed by any partisan tricks. So if the Morrison bill is defeated its author becomes a more prominent Presidential candidate than before."

"How do you make this out?"

"Because there will be an appeal from the Democratic Philip of Congress drunk with tariff madness to the Democratic Philip of the people acting in all soberness and for the best interests of the country. Tariff reformers will not permit their champion to be put down by any combination of tariff Democrats and Republicans. If Morrison is stricken down because he advocates tariff-reform doctrines, the fact will give him greater strength before the people than he now has."

HARRISON AND HIS TWO STATE CONVENTIONS.

"How does Mayor Harrison's demand for two Democratic State Conventions strike the party?"

"If the Democratic party of Illinois must hold two conventions it shows a cowardice indicative of merited defeat at the polls. There should be only one convention. The assertion that the Democratic party of the State has not such a definit opinion as to be able to define its position at any time is an insult to the organization."

"But the Mayor says a single convention is objectionable because it means trading."

"In my opinion the men who want two conventions are those who want to trade. The men who favor a single convention believe the party has opinions, and they desire to make no trades. They have positive views and are ready to give them expression. For the last eight years the policy of two conventions has been pursued. It has broken up because it has left the conviction that the Democratic party in Illinois does not know its own mind, and has therefore not impressed itself on the National party. The Republicans of the State have never had but one convention because they hold affirmative opinions and have made their impress on the party. The Democrats who want two conventions this year are political trimmers."

"Then you are not in favor of Harrison for Governor?"

"Yes, I am. I want to run him for the benefit of the Democratic party, and do not want the Democratic party to be run for the benefit of Carter Harrison. I believe that the Democratic party is greater even than the Mayor of Chicago. Mohammed Harrison must go to the Democratic mountain. The mountain cannot come to him."

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

MR. DONNERSBERGER HAS A TALK WITH TILDEN.

Among the members of the County Board who went to Washington was Commissioner Donnersberger. He related his experiences yesterday as follows:

"I saw Samuel J. Tilden in New York City last week, and spoke with him for nearly two hours. Although he said that he was not a candidate, there is no doubt that he would accept the nomination for President if physically able. Judging by his conversation, he seemed to think that the people owed him the Presidency. If Tilden wants the nomination he can most probably secure it, for he can carry New York by hard work, although Irving Hall and Tammany are split. If he does not get the nomination Flower will undoubtedly be the man in New York State, because all factions in the Democratic ranks are united on him. Flower says that if Tilden is not a candidate he will consent to accept the nomination. Randall and Bayard are spoken of outside of New York, and in Washington Randall is especially strong.

"When we got to Washington Monday the St. Louis delegation met us at the depot and at once began to extend their sympathy, saying that they were sorry to see us disappointed, but they had the committee all promised, and that there was no doubt that the convention would be held in the 'Future Great.' They also added that Cincinnati and Louisville were both all right for the convention, but be suppressed by any partisan tricks. So if the Morrison bill is defeated its author becomes a more prominent Presidential candidate than before."

"How do you make this out?"

"Because there will be an appeal from the Democratic Philip of Congress drunk with tariff madness to the Democratic Philip of the people acting in all soberness and for the best interests of the country. Tariff reformers will not permit their champion to be put down by any combination of tariff Democrats and Republicans. If Morrison is stricken down because he advocates tariff-reform doctrines, the fact will give him greater strength before the people than he now has."

HARRISON AND HIS TWO STATE CONVENTIONS.

"How does Mayor Harrison's demand for two Democratic State Conventions strike the party?"

"If the Democratic party of Illinois must hold two conventions it shows a cowardice indicative of merited defeat at the polls. There should be only one convention. The assertion that the Democratic party of the State has not such a definit opinion as to be able to define its position at any time is an insult to the organization."

"But the Mayor says a single convention is objectionable because it means trading."

"In my opinion the men who want two conventions are those who want to trade. The men who favor a single convention believe the party has opinions, and they desire to make no trades. They have positive views and are ready to give them expression. For the last eight years the policy of two conventions has been pursued. It has broken up because it has left the conviction that the Democratic party in Illinois does not know its own mind, and has therefore not impressed itself on the National party. The Republicans of the State have never had but one convention because they hold affirmative opinions and have made their impress on the party. The Democrats who want two conventions this year are political trimmers."

"Then you are not in favor of Harrison for Governor?"

"Yes, I am. I want to run him for the benefit of the Democratic party, and do not want the Democratic party to be run for the benefit of Carter Harrison. I believe that the Democratic party is greater even than the Mayor of Chicago. Mohammed Harrison must go to the Democratic mountain. The mountain cannot come to him."

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

MR. DONNERSBERGER HAS A TALK WITH TILDEN.

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SALOON LICENSES.

The Mayor Warns McKeough and His Nullifiers that He Will Enforce the Law.

He Favors Issuing the $500 Licenses for Four or Six Months—The Law Department's Opinion.

The Nullifiers Begin to Back Down—Hesing on McKeough and the Irish Whisky-Sellers.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

HIS OBJECTIONS TO MAKING THE LICENSES PAYABLE QUARTERLY—HALF-YEARLY OR FOUR-MONTHLY ONES SUIT HIM—HE ADVISES THE SALOON-MEN NOT TO NULLIFY THE LAW.

At the Council meeting last night the following message was received from the Mayor:

Monday last you passed an ordinance for the granting of saloon-licenses at the rate of $150 for malt liquors and at the rate of $500 for spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, and directed the Law Department to report for this evening its opinion as to the legality of making the payments for the higher license quarterly, and to report an ordinance in conformity thereto.

HIS OBJECTIONS TO QUARTERLY LICENSES.

I am informed by the Law Department that in its opinion quarterly licenses are legal under the so-called Harper bill, and that it will report the ordinance ordered. Under the circumstances, it becomes my duty to inform you that the Finance Committee in its consideration of the Appropriation bill has, as it in preceding years always done, based its calculations upon the expectation of collecting the whole of the annual saloon-license during the current fiscal year. Now, if you should make the licenses for the year commencing the 7th day of April next payable quarterly, then and in that event the last quarterly license would fall due in January, A. D. 1885, and would thereby preclude the possibility of using the amount thereof for the expenses of the present fiscal year. The entire license-fees for saloons now running were paid last year, and the full amount of same expended during that year. It will require the full amount of the license-fees for the coming municipal year to be paid and collected during the present fiscal year.

I therefore suggest to you that you should not make more than three annual payments. In that case the last quarter's license would be due in December of this year and could be applied to the expenses of the current fiscal year. I think it would be well to consider carefully whether or not bi-annual licenses would not be better for the saloonkeepers as well as for the city. It will be easier for the former to pay a third than a half, and easier to pay a half than the whole, and the city would probably collect more money by a tri-annual or a bi-annual license than if it should demand the whole $500 in advance, and either of the shorter licenses would be a less hardship on the license. But each issuance of a license will require a separate bond, and will require a loss of time and vexation to the persons taking out the license. You should therefore consider carefully whether the expense, loss of time, and consequent vexation may not overbalance the advantage to him of the smaller sum to be paid. I certainly think it would be the wiser to permit three licenses of two licenses a year. For I am informed that the Law Department will say that an annual license cannot be issued upon payment of any less sum than $500, and that separate licenses must be issued for the time for which payment shall be made. That is, if payable quarterly then four licenses must be issued; if triannually, then three separate licenses; and if biannually, then two licenses.

There are other amendments necessary to the present ordinances. I have directed the Law Department to prepare and present the same to you this evening.

It will be well, too, to consider the propriety of changing the phraseology of the ordinance fixing the municipal year. It now makes such year end the first Monday after the first Tuesday in April. This makes the date shift, and will create confusion in issuing licenses in accordance with the Harper law. The money to be paid is according to the calendar year. As all stores and houses in Chicago are ordinarily rented from May to May, it would probably be wise to make the 1st of May the ending of the next municipal year, and that hereafter the last license issued during the year be to May 1, 1885, instead of April 7, 1885. This would be a great convenience to the licensees, and no hardships. At present, when a saloonkeeper takes a new location, he has to pay $2 for a change of license. This change would be avoided after the present year.

A WORD TO THE LAWLESS SALOON-MEN.

I regret that some of the saloonkeepers have expressed a determination to take out malt-liquor licenses and then to sell whisky in spite of the law. It has even been said that no interference need be apprehended by those so doing from the Mayor and the police. This has grown out of the reiterated statements of a morning newspaper that the Mayor has nullified the Harper law and intends so to do in future. This paper has never hesitated to utter falsehoods to the injury of Chicago when by so doing it hoped to hurt its political opponents. The Mayor of Chicago has never nullified the law. When he vetoed the ordinance passed June 18, 1883, and offered a compromise ordinance he was acting within the law and did what he conscientiously believed to be for the best interests of the city and its people, and he has no doubt whatever now as to the propriety of what he did in the premises. The Harper law went into effect July 1, 1883, and has been a law to him from the day it became a statute of the State. He did not stop to ask whether it was constitutional or not. It was to him a law to be obeyed until the courts should declare it void. The highest courts have now declared it law, and no citizen of Illinois has a right to disobey it unless he be determined to suffer the consequences.

The saloonkeepers who openly defy it will turn from them the sympathy of all law-abiding citizens. I hope that only a few have determined so to do, and that they have acted hastily under indiscreet advice. It will be my duty thus officially to notify all such that when the Mayor shall issue a license for the sale of malt liquors only he will expect the conditions of the license to be lived up to squarely, and until the courts shall decide that malt liquors mean something more than Webster's Dictionary defines them to be he shall be guided by Webster. A violation of the conditions of the license will subject such license to revocation.

Anything less would be a wrong to the people, would be a wrong to those who take out the higher license, and would make the Mayor and police derelict in their duty.

I earnestly hope no class of Chicago's citizens will openly attempt to defy the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city. To do so would result in the end in their own injury.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the documents be referred to the Committee on Licenses with instructions to report Monday week.

Ald. Wetherell handed in an amendment to the saloon ordinance providing that the $150 should be paid in advance. It also went to the committee.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT ON THE SHORT LICENSE QUESTION.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel sent in an opinion in which he says that it is not in the power of the Council under the Harper law to issue a license for a year, the fee to be paid in installments. He does not, however, see why the Council has not the power to grant a license for a half-year, or for three months, so that the whole sum due therefor is paid at the time the license is issued.

The Harper bill provides that licenses may be issued at a sum not less than "at the rate of" so much per annum. This clearly does not prohibit their issuance for less periods than a full year, upon payments made "at the rate of" the amount fixed per annum. There is a curious difference in this respect between the section of the act relating to cities and that relating to county boards. The latter provides that the payments shall be "not less than $500 per annum for each license."

If separate licenses are issued quarterly or three times a year there are some serious questions in relation to a compliance with Sec. 6 of the Dramshop act requiring a State bond. But as the Council has nothing to do with the State bond, that being exclusively in the province of the officer issuing the license, it is unnecessary to express here my opinion upon the subject. As less objectionable than an ordinance providing for four licenses a year, I submit drafts for ordinances providing for licenses covering respectively four and six months.

The coming municipal year, being somewhat longer than a calendar year, will require for licenses a somewhat larger sum than $500 and $150 respectively. In case you should adopt any system of licensing other than by bi-annual licenses payable in advance, there are other provisions of the code which will need amendment at your hands.

Sec. 1,574 of the code is in bad shape. It provides for saloon licenses "issued after the 1st day of July." The amendment submitted confines the section to the $150 licenses. I assume there is no desire to allow the $500 licenses to be taken out for less than the periods covered by the proposed ordinance.

THE NULLIFIERS WEAKEN.

THEY BEGIN TO SEE THAT THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED.

The protest of the law-abiding element of the saloonkeepers against the nullifiers has had its effect. When the Harper law was declared constitutional the former declared themselves willing to comply with the law, while on the other hand the nullifiers boasted openly that they would break it. They considered the refusal of the high-license men to join them in their movement the feeble protest of a few, and proceeded forthwith to pass resolutions in favor of all taking out $150 licenses, under which both malt and spirituous liquors should be sold, which was in direct opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court. The Wirths-Verein positively refused to be a party to the unlawful scheme, and without its support the nullifiers thought it inadvisable to proceed. The joint committee which they appointed and empowered to act, in the matter also hesitated and wavered, putting off action in the hope that they would win the other saloon-men over to their side. In this they did not succeed and the Wirths-Verein agreed to abide by the decision of the District Board. That body met yesterday. It is composed exclusively of nullifiers. There were present Frank Koch, the President; John Cook, Cornelius Hau, August Mette, Adolph George, William Rust, Adolph Becker, Carl Berger, Pete Hansbrough, and John McKeough.

It had been rumored all along that the board would decide in favor of the fighting resolution, and the result was awaited with unusual interest. It appears, however, that the more thoughtful of the members, among them Adolph George, have been reflecting on the subject. The attitude of the high-license men was considered, and the fact that public feeling was against them was probably the reason why they did not want to assume the responsibility of beginning the battle. Therefore it was decided to shift the burden on the joint committees, and the board adjourned.

The committees foresaw what was coming. They, too, were afraid to sound the keynote of war. They met again yesterday and compromised the predicament they were placed in by issuing a call for a convention of the saloonkeepers, before whom the question will be laid. This conclusion can be construed into a "back-down," and means nothing more nor less than that the nullifiers have taken water and are afraid to execute their lawless plan. They are trying to smooth over the split they have occasioned among the saloonkeepers by offering to submit their plan to a vote of the whole body. Thus they now lodge their defeat before the battle. They see that unless there is unanimity in the ranks nothing can be done.

The call which has been issued for the convention reads as follows:

"As the time has arrived when all liquor-dealers should unite for their own protection, and as it is necessary that all associations should have a voice in all arrangements that may be made, it has been deemed advisable that a joint committee of delegates from all associations which are in sympathy with every legal step that can be taken to further test the validity of the 'Harper bill,' therefore your committee have decided to hold a convention at the North Side Turner-Hall, Monday, March 3, at 2 o'clock sharp.

"The basis of representation shall be one delegate from every ten members in good standing of each association, and the convention shall elect all officers and transact all business that may be necessary to place this movement in a proper light before the people."

HESING ON M'KEOUGH.

There was mention made in this paper Sunday of the assault on A. C. Hesing by the Irish attorney of the Irish Saloonkeepers' Association because the former, after getting through the Council the ordinance providing for two kinds of licenses, did not also turn in to help those saloon men in their opposition to nullify the law by all of them taking out the $150 licenses. In reply to this attack Hesing says:

"Nobody need be surprised at the conduct of this man who has steadily fought the respectable German saloon men since he became the attorney of the Irish whisky shops. This willing tool of the Irish has sought to catch the Germans with sweet words so as to lead them to destruction. Who can deny that the good repute which the German saloon men have in the community and the esteem in which they are held by the liberal element among those who speak English, since they run their places decently, is disagreeable to the men who run these Irish dives, which are held in much lower consideration? And is there any better means wise to make the 1st of May the ending of the next municipal year, and that hereafter the last license issued during the year be to May 1, 1885, instead of April 7, 1885. This would be a great convenience to the licensees, and no hardships. At present, when a saloonkeeper takes a new location, he has to pay $2 for a change of license. This change would be avoided after the present year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALD. HULL—PASS HIM AROUND.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As Mr. Frank M. Collier (of supposed political aspirations) seems to consider himself called upon to make an effort in defense of Mr. Hull, Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, from attack on account of his recent action in the Council in speaking and voting in favor of low license, an old citizen of the ward, jealous of her honor and ashamed of the action of one of her representatives, may also be permitted a word.

Mr. Hull is a representative of the banner Republican ward of Chicago, not only on account of our large Republican majorities, but I may also say on account of the sterling integrity and temperance principles of a large majority of her people. He is conscious that he was elected to his present office under the supposition that he was a man actuated by sound temperance principles, and that he would represent them accordingly in the Council. Had not that belief and expectation been entertained he could not have been elected.

When Mr. Hull stood up in the Council and made his speech in defense of "beer" and in advocacy of it as a temperance measure he was conscious that he was misrepresenting the sentiments of a large majority of his constituents, and caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of those whom he pretended to represent.

We think that a representative of the glorious old Twelfth was to furnish the one vote needed to hinder high license, and, while losing an immense sum to the city, throw open the gates to endless fraud on the part of so-called "honest" saloonkeepers, is too much for the patience of her people to submit to without protest.

Mr. Hull's political career has been short. Better had it been for him if it had not commenced. The Twelfth Ward will permit him quietly to return to his merited oblivion.

T. B. F., Twelfth Ward.

NATIONAL-BANK STOCK.

Litigation Likely to Grow Out of the Muddle at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—John C. New is indignant over the allegations contained in the complaint filed Saturday, wherein he is charged with making false representations as to the condition of the First National Bank at the time he sold his stock to W. H. Morrison in 1873. He feels that he has been libeled, and talks of instituting counter suits against the responsible parties, and the libel law in this State is very strict. He positively denies making any false statements whatever in connection with that transaction, and says that eighteen months after Mr. Morrison purchased the stock the condition of the bank was examined and the stock was reported to be worth $1.50. It is reported tonight that the Indiana Banking Company will bring other suits—among them one against the members of the syndicate that rescued the First National last fall—to recover the value of the stock held by the company and surrendered to the syndicate at 75 cents on the dollar, alleging that duress was used to compel Mr. Davis, President of the banking company, to sell, and that he had no right to dispose of the stock at those figures.

PARAFFINE IN CANDIES.

New York *Sun:* "You may not believe it," a candymaker said, "but in making the common caramels which are often sold on the streets paraffine is used to give them a waxy appearance. It is a dangerous substance to eat, for it is an utter impossibility to digest it. The caramels which I have noticed especially to contain paraffine are about half the size of the ordinary good caramel, and are wrapped up in tissue paper."

"Why is the paraffine put in them?"

"To keep them from sticking to the paper and to save the expense of good butter, which is costly. Bad butter is too apparent to be used. The paraffine is the same as that of which candles are made, and has the appearance of white wax. If you want to convince yourself buy some of the small caramels of which I have spoken, and keep one in your mouth until all the sugar part dissolves. You will have left a little piece of paraffine fully as large as a duck-shot."

MARSHAL T. POLK.

The Case of Tennessee's Ex-Treasurer to Be Called for Trial Tomorrow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court will next Wednesday call the case of the State vs. Marshal T. Polk, who was convicted in the Criminal Court last July of embezzling funds belonging to the State, of which he was Treasurer, and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment. Polk, it will be remembered, left Tennessee and was about to cross into Mexico when he was arrested and taken back to this city. The deficit in his accounts was estimated at $400,000, and when he was convicted judgment was given against sureties. Polk is part proprietor of large silver mines in Mexico, which it is understood were recently sold to a New York syndicate for $1,000,000. It has been hinted that, through the wealth he would thus acquire, Polk could pay to the State the amount which he had taken. It is said that Polk's health is in such a condition that he will not be able to stand trial in the Supreme Court at present, and that the case may be postponed until he can appear.

INSANE ASYLUM HORRORS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The investigation of the Anchorage Insane Asylum by a special committee of the Legislature is growing interesting. Witnesses describe how one patient, an old man named Jansen, was ducked to death by a keeper named Maddux. In many instances patients have been chained and beaten. The mother of a young lady testified that her daughter had been almost starved to death. An ex-keeper made oath today that he had been discharged because he refused to assist in ducking a patient named Doyle. Many other witnesses are to be examined.

INDIAN TERRITORY TRAGEDIES.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Last week at Vanarcreek, about forty miles east of this place, a difficulty arose during a dinner-party, and when the trouble was ended Yoebola was dead and several others badly wounded. At Johnson, Chickasaw Nation, Ketchum and a white man were wanted by the Texas authorities for horse-stealing. They resisted, and Ketchum was secured, but the white man was shot through the head and killed.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Several Important Companies Licensed to Incorporate—Golden Wedding at Turner, Ill.

Preparations for a Grand Reception to Archbishop Heiss—Victims of the Blizzard.

Forty Indian Children Brought East to Be Educated—A College Presidency—Murder Trials.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following new corporations: G. B. Shaw & Co., at Chicago, to deal in grain and lumber; capital, $500,000; incorporators, G. B. Shaw, W. F. Wood, and R. M. Warren. The Rock Island Base-Ball Association; capital, $2,500; incorporators, J. H. Yore, G. L. Eyster, Henry Carse, and others. The Matice Skolska, at Chicago, no capital, to establish non-sectarian Bohemian-English schools; incorporators, Franta Kaspar, August Geringer, and Frank J. Jirka. The Norton Paint Company, at East St. Louis; capital $25,000; incorporators, Otto N. Norton and Mary Norton, of St. Louis, and Arza T. Lyon, Chicago. The Fairbanks Manufacturing Company, with $300,000 capital, and the Fairbanks Coal Company, with $100,000 capital, both at Springfield; to manufacture sewing-machines and mine coal. The incorporators of both companies are B. H. Ferguson, Jacob Johann, Henson Robinson, Charles F. Mills, George Judd, W. W. Shrader, and S. E. Prather.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient order of United Workmen will begin here tomorrow morning. The order numbers 245 lodges in the State, with 13,786 members. Of these thirty-nine lodges are in Cook County. The Grand Lodge distributed $186,109 to the beneficiaries of ninety-three members who died during the year. The increase of membership in the State last year was 1,957. The banner lodge in the State is Star of the West, of Chicago, with a membership of 260, an increase of 156 during the year.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

TURNER, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Belding celebrated their golden wedding Saturday afternoon. Among the guests were four who were present at the marriage 50 years ago. Several vocal solos were rendered by Mr. Belding, now 71 years of age, in a voice as clear as that of a much younger man. Many elegant and useful gifts were received by the venerable couple.

THREE MURDER-TRIALS.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court, which convenes here tomorrow, three murder cases are to be tried—Louis Phillips, for killing Jacob Rosebrook, a rival lover; Sanford Noe, from Bond County, for brutally murdering his wife; and E. T. Leah and his son John Leah, from Christian County, for the killing of James Rigsby. The latter case is set for tomorrow, and promises to be of unusual interest, involving, as it does, the elder Leah, a wealthy and heretofore influential citizen of Christian County.

PROBABLE MURDER.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Bryce Allsterry was shot by Henry Teal at Waynesville, Ill., last night while engaging in a drunken row. The ball entered his breast about one inch below the heart and was taken out on the opposit side. His condition is dangerous.

WISCONSIN.

RECEPTION TO ARCHBISHOP HEISS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Arrangements are now practically complete for the public reception to be accorded to Archbishop Heiss on his arrival here from his trip to Rome. The Knights of St. George, thirty-six delegates from the various Catholic organizations in the city, and many private citizens will go to Chicago on a special train and escort the Archbishop to this city. There will be a grand parade of Catholic societies, in which all the Catholic clergymen in this part of the State will participate. The streets through which the procession will pass will be lighted by electricity.

PETER CONNOLLEY'S DEATH.

In the case of the violent death of Peter Connolley last night the cumulative evidence against Mrs. Connolley has become so overwhelming that she made a confession today. Her story is, that her husband, from whom she had been separated for a year or two, entered her room in an intoxicated condition and endeavored to pull her out of bed; that a personal encounter followed, in which she drove him out of the room; and, as he went down the stairs, she struck him with a pail, causing him to fall and break his neck.

INDIANA.

EDUCATION FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Forty Indian children from the vicinity of the Black Hills arrived here today in charge of a Trustee of White's Institute, a normal labor educational institution of the Quaker Church ten miles south of the city. The children are to be placed in the school, and, together with the thirty seven who were brought here from the West last year, receive a thorough education. The United States bears the expense of their transportation, and tuition is furnished by the institute free. There are now thirty-five Indian boys and forty-two girls in the institution, representing every important tribe in the Northwest.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Clay City, a little town on the Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway below this city, is greatly excited over a sensational shooting affair. Nancy Schiele is the daughter of Michael Schiele. Mr. Schiele has had a young German named Louis Oberndorfer in his employ as a farm-hand. Oberndorfer fell in love with Miss Schiele, and Sunday while the old folks were away from home proposed to her and was refused. He shot her twice and then shot himself three times. Miss Schiele is not dangerously injured, but Oberndorfer's wounds are said to be mortal.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The trial of Jacob Block, who with his son Elsie is charged with the murder of Eli Frank at Rushville Nov. 30 last, is now in progress in the Circuit Court in this county, where it came on a change of venue from

lth Is Wealth.

of Body is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

saparillian Resolvent.

Great Blood Purifier.

makes sound flesh, strong bone, and p
you would have your flesh firm, your
without caries, and your breath
RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLV

teful Recognition.

CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease a
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serves our gratitude. Dr. Radway
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FALSE AND TRUE.

from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Bl
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OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

parillian Resolvent.

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time, their flesh and weight increasing
ping its own, it is a sign that
reasing. In these diseases the
better or worse—the virus of the disease
ver; if not arrested and driven out, it
spread and continue to undermine the
As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the
better," every hour you will grow better
in health, strength, and flesh.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Tumors of Ten Years' Growth
Radway's Remedies.

contains more of the active principles
than any other preparation. Takes it
doses, while others require five or six
h.

THE CHEAPEST AND

EDICINE FOR FAMILY USE
IN THE WORLD.

TRES AND PREVENTS

EATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

el Complaints.

Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from
are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes
Head-ache in from twenty minutes to
Neuralgia in according to direc
Inflammation, no weakness
will follow the use of their R. Relief.

WAS THE FIRST AND IS

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

stops the most excruciating pains,
tion, and cures congestions, whether
Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or
organs.

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
efficient or excruciating the pain that
Children, Infirm, Crippled, Aged or
prostrated with disease may suffer,
EADY RELIEF will afford instant

m of the Kidneys,
m of the Bladder,
m of the Bowels,
of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
ething,
ache,
Diphtheria,
fluenza,
Headache,
Nervousness,
, Neuralgia,
, Sciatica,
Chest, Back, or Limbs,
ains,
and Ague Chills.
t of the Ready Relief to the part of
difficulty or pain exists will afford

drops in half a tumbler of water
utes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour
urn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dys
and in the Bowels, and all Internal

ld always carry a bottle of RAD
RELIEF with them. A few drops in
sickness or pains from change of
er than French Brandy or Bitters as

ALARIA

VARIOUS FORMS.

r and Ague.

GUE cured for fifty cents. There is
nt in this world that will cure Fever
other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet,
and other Fevers (aided by RAD
so quickly as RADWAY'S READY

Cents Per Bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

dy Relief

MORE BEAUTY.

Local Showmen Inaugurate a Display That Eclipses All Predecessors.

Twenty-five Alleged Beauties, Three of Them Colored, Reading, Knitting, and Being Voted For.

"No. 11 in the Black" a Prime Favorite—Cupid's Darts Being Shot in Showers into the Hearts of Admiring Cowboys.

Messrs. Kohl & Middleton's second annual "golden contest of beauty" was opened yesterday at 1 p. m. at the South Side Dime Museum, and out of twenty-five entries twenty-three were in their places when the bell was rung for the start. It is a fearful and wonderful exhibition of femininity, and there is presented a greater variety of loveliness than at the first show, which was given on the West Side last year, where the famed beauty, Miss *No. 9*, appropriated the cake. These contests are exciting a great rivalry between the pretty ones of this city as well as those of Lake, St. Louis, Pullman, and other suburbs, and the managers will soon gain for their annual exhibit of pretty forms and faces all of that dignity and prestige which crowns the brows of the promoters of our annual industrial exposition and our carnival of fleshy cattle. When the doors were thrown open to the eager public yesterday there were present many connoisseurs of female beauty from the Board of Trade and the gambling-houses, and this infallible jury rendered an exceedingly favorable verdict.

THE BEAUTY REPORTER ENTERS.

About half-past 11 o'clock THE TRIBUNE'S beauty critic repaired to the museum to assist in the inauguration of the two weeks' struggle. Mr. Kohl was lying on a sofa in his private office quite ill, but his lieutenants were busily executing his orders. Quarters for the "joys forever" were fitted up in the large curiosity hall. Two long and two short draped platforms were ranged along the walls; upon these were placed the chairs in which the beauties were to be deposited; and suspended from the ceiling over each chair was a canopy bearing a National flag—all nations being represented, it being a National as well as a beauty contest. Railings were placed in front of the platforms to keep the Philistines away from the sacred precincts of loveliness and the type of Philistine that frequents the dime museums is what might be termed with exactness a lahi. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, who took charge of the herd at the last contest, was called back to do the rounding-up this year.

"I wouldn't be here today if it wasn't for this beauty show," said Mr. Kohl to the reporter, "but the girls are such a 'cranky' lot I have work to keep them in line. Say, Murphy," he continued, addressing one of his assistants, "you'll have some trouble, I'm afraid, in getting one of the gang to wear No. 9. If you do I have one that will put it on—an old Irish tart that was here the other day. We'll give her a couple of dollars to wear it, anyway.

ONE OF THE BEAUTIES.

"Oh, here's one of the beauties," said Mr. Kohl, as a bright-looking quadroon girl entered the room. "Take her down-stairs to the dressing-room. You'll have to have two dressing-rooms, one for the white girls and the other for the colored ones, as they won't dress together," and the dusky beauty was led away by Mr. Murphy.

About this time the girls began to arrive from the dressing-rooms, and they were engaged in admiring their seats and chatting with the hardy glass-blowers. The collection was something startling, and it is safe to remark that any grocer who would start to give them away with pounds of tea would lose all of his trade in no time. The display of ribbons was kaleidescopic, and the odor of musk quite overpowering. But it was not long before there was dissension in the ranks of the beauties, and the ranker the beauty the worse the rancor. Mr. Murphy had more trouble than the impresario of an Italian opera company in trying to quell the incipient riot. But still the girls insisted upon his drawing the color-line closely, and the three pretty colored girls were socially ostracised by the majority. But the 2-colored remnant sought solace from Mr. Kohl.

"Such a looking lot of women I never saw," said one of them as they came into the office. "I'm prettier than any one of them, and these two colored girls with me ought to get first and second prizes."

NUMBERING THEM.

"Murphy," said Mr. Kohl, "give all the girls their numbers now, and tell them to take seats on the platforms. If any of them 'kick' throw them out. Here are the numbers," and he handed out twenty-five large squares of different colored satin, each one of which was embroidered with a number from one to twenty-five. "And say, Murphy, put the fat girl and the Albino on that platform the big and little monk' were on yesterday. Put the 'monks' up-stairs. O my head," and the manager rolled around under a pile of overcoats.

At last the twenty-three contestants found their seats, and the doors were thrown open to the multitude, which came pouring up-stairs. Each man, woman, and child admitted was given a ballot at the entrance, and in the middle of the hall was a large ballot-box. Each voter marked the number of his favorite on his ticket and cast it without a challenge. Repeaters were allowed to buy votes at five cents each, but this will not be done to any extent until later in the game.

FREE GRASS.

The System Adopted by Texas Will Impoverish All the School Lands in the State.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The *News* this morning publishes a letter from Prof. H. H. Dinwiddie, of the Department of Chemistry and Chairman of the Faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, in response to inquiries as to the injury inflicted upon the soil by such close grazing of the school lands as the operation of the lease laws and the land-inclosure laws, passed by the special session of the Legislature, will undoubtedly encourage. Prof. Dinwiddie, who is known to be one of the most accomplished scientists of the South, says that a well-fed marketable steer carries from his range in round numbers 5 per cent of his own weight of non-volatile constituents which cannot naturally be recovered by the soil in any other way but by an overflow of rivers in the case of bottom lands; that lands not subject to overflow lose this matter permanently; that where the land is fenced to its full capacity it will probably show the effects of exhaustion within ten years; and that the injury done can be repaired only by the artificial application of mineral fertilizers. The *News* comments as follows:

"The information thus submitted indicates that free grass in Texas would ultimately cause the exhaustion of the agricultural lands belonging to the school fund and the complete destruction of the value of the purely grazing lands. The loss must be the greater from the latter effect, if it is true, as has been contended by free-grass advocates, that the bulk of the 30,000,000 acres of school lands is valuable only for grazing purposes, and can never be utilized for farming. Covered at last with weeds, it would be a howling wilderness, worth less than 30,000,000 cents. Thus free grass would finally decrease its value. The extinction of $30,000,000 worth of property belonging to the school fund, if it be true that the bulk of these lands is good for grazing only for free grass, means the final supremacy of weeds over grass, and yet the State is leasing lands for the exact term of years that is required to destroy the native grasses and produce the grandest crop of weeds and coyotes known in the universe."

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH, OR FIRST DAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.] I have read in one of the morning papers a report of a sermon—that at the Eighth Presbyterian Church yesterday the Rev. Thomas E. Green preached from this text: "Remember the Sabbath-Day to Keep it holy."—Exodus, xx., 8.

Among other things the reverend gentleman is reported as saying:

The Christian Sabbath is enough older than any ordinance that relates to it. The Christian Sabbath has its place in God's revelation to His people.

The Christian Sabbath is the first day of the week, when Jehovah is said to have commenced His great work of creation. The Jewish Sabbath of Exodus, xx., 8, which Moses commanded his followers to keep holy was the seventh day of the week, or Saturday. And the Jews were ordered to rest from all secular labor on that day, and to keep it holy because Jehovah, after finishing all His works in six days, ending with Friday, rested on the *seventh*, or Saturday.

Mr. Green declares that "the Christian Sabbath has its place in God's revelation to His people." Will he please state in what book, chapter, and verse of the Bible that "revelation of God" to keep holy the first day of the week can be found? I have searched the Scriptures diligently for it and can't find it. My understanding is, that the Christian Sabbath or *first day* of the week was established as a holy or rather a festival day by the Emperor Constantine and his Bishops in the latter part of the fourth century. I believe that all intelligent, candid clergymen admit this to be a fact. Will the reverend gentleman please state where he finds Scripture authority for his very positive assertion?

A LAYMAN.

CASH STILL AT LARGE.

Flight of the Young Desperado to North Carolina—Both of His Victims Very Low.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The latest advices from Cheraw are to the effect that W. B. Cash has eluded the vigilance of those who were watching his father's house and has escaped—it is thought into North Carolina.

Town-Marshal Richards is still living, but his lower extremities are now paralyzed, and his death is hourly expected.

James Coward is also in a critical condition tonight, and his physicians entertain very little hope of his recovery.

It is rumored tonight that the Governor will issue a proclamation tomorrow offering a large reward for the apprehension of Cash.

LATE FLOOD NEWS.

Terrible Condition of Affairs in Louisiana.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The rise in the Red River here is the highest known since 1849, and is still rising. In the last forty-eight hours it has come up one foot eleven inches, and in the last twenty-four hours eight inches, and is nearly bank full. Steamers at the landing are almost in full view above the levee, and the upper and lower portions of the city are entirely submerged. Families are moving out as rapidly as possible, and in some places only upper portions of houses are visible. Numbers of colored people could be seen on the streets today, having been driven in by the overflow on plantations above and below. Steamers from above report the country entirely submerged as far up as 100 miles above Fulton, Ark., and great loss of property and stock. The river is filled with floating débris and drowned cattle. The Red River coast-line packet John G. Fletcher and the Laura Lee aided the people below to save property, and are still doing so. For hundreds of miles steers, cows, and logs have been brought in from plantations. The people are reported as terror-stricken. Places never before for years before to be submerged are now several feet under water. Levees are breaking, banks caving, and houses, fences, etc., carried away.

Capt. Ben Bonham, of the steamer Alpha, just in from Jefferson, Tex., reports the greatest distress. He assisted in moving several families, and says the whole country is one vast sheet of water, in many places only the tops of houses being visible.

Your correspondent just met a planter from below who has been getting his stock out on flats. He reports plantations as far down as thirty miles below under water, among them Capt. William Robeson's, James Boynton's, Staten Place, E. Kervin's, F. Adley's, John Caldwell's, J. D. Cawthorn's, Riverdale Place, Walter Crowder's, Eagle Bend Place, and many others. He was born and reared on the Red River, and says it is the worst overflow he has ever known. The overflow of 1866, he says, which was one of the worst, does not compare with it.

Capt. William Robeson's place, which has just been completely leveed, is suffering terribly from back-water, and his levees have given away. He sent about 100 head of mules up on the Laura Lee today.

Several cases of drowning are reported, but such is the excitement among the people coming in that it is impossible to get particulars. It seems they are only satisfied to get here themselves. The steamer Fletcher was engaged all day yesterday assisting the sufferers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The Short-Line Railway bridge across Beargrass Creek gave way at an early hour this morning and tumbled into the stream. The foundation had been weakened by the highwater, but, as the structure was of iron and the columns seemed perfectly safe, no serious break was expected. Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning an engine pulling five cars and a caboose passed over the bridge. Mike Larry was at the throttle and felt his engine swaying from side to side. He opened his engine to clear the bridge and avoid an accident if possible. As the last car rolled off the bridge the swaying motion was so great that the bind trucks derailed. A few minutes later the bridge went down, a complete wreck. During the flood the water rose over the cross-ties on the bridge. The creek at that point makes a short curve, and the water swept against the structure with such velocity that it weakened the foundations. The loss of the bridge is estimated at $6,000, while the road will be greatly inconvenienced. For the present all transportation over the Short-Line Division of the Louisville & Nashville will have to be made from the Southall Street Depot and South Louisville.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 25.—The crevasse below Delta is 1,500 feet wide, five feet deep, and steadily increasing.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.

The Story of a Shooting Affray as Told by the Survivor.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Information has just been received in this city of a singular affair a day or two ago in Lunenburg County, this State—a section inaccessible by railroad and almost devoid of telegraphic facilities. A farmer of the county named David Elmore was walking along the highway when he was accosted by a negro, whose name has not been ascertained, and who said to him: "Have you ever been to Hell?" Elmore, thinking the negro was joking, replied laughingly, "Indeed, I have not." "Well," shouted the negro, "then it's most time you should go there!" While speaking he pulled a pistol and fired two shots at Elmore, neither of which took effect. Elmore, seeing his life endangered by what he had every reason to believe was a dangerous lunatic, drew his revolver and fired. At this the negro turned and ran, not, however, until Elmore had fired a second shot, which, as appeared later, took effect in the negro's hip and proved fatal, as his body was subsequently found in a dense thicket not far from the road.

FOREIGN LITERARY NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mary Anderson, after a provincial tour, will reopen at the Princess Theatre in autumn, Wilson Barrett then going to the United States.

Hollingshead declines to engage Sarah Bernhardt for the Gaiety Theatre until she pays £480 due on the Southport fiasco.

The publication of "Nana Judith" is stopped in Paris. The manuscript was bought at a high price and burned. Mme. Judice had a nervous attack while playing the "Cosaque" at the Varieties this evening.

Wolff, in the Paris *Figaro*, explains that the banquet tendered Meissonier is not a demonstration against Mrs. Mackay, but a recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of Meissonier's artistic life. Gérôme presides. Wolff has given assent to the presence of an American artist. The American colony, sympathizing with Mrs. Mackay under the insults offered by the French press, want to know the name of this artist.

Letters are published accusing Brander Matthews of gross literary theft. Henry Stephens, the playwright, says "Marjory's Lovers" is a copy of his manuscript drama, "Hearts," submitted to the American managers, Daly and Wallack.

THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOE ACCIDENT.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Further developments show that the fatalities by the accident on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Saturday were more numerous than at first reported. Three coffins were sent out of this city today to the scene of the wreck, and it is stated that several persons who were in the emigrant-car are missing. There is a good deal of mystery about the identity of those unaccounted for. They were entire strangers. Rumors in this city place the dead at five. The emigrant-coach was one of those which went into the river.

"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD." Be wise and buy Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for 25 cents.

ALD. GEOHEGAN.

A Rumor Current at an Early Hour that He Had Died in Washington.

At an early hour this morning a rumor circulated in the city that Ald. Geohegan was dead. He accompanied the convention delegation to Washington, and remained there on account of severe indisposition, but, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue, it was supposed that he was convalescing so rapidly that he would soon start for home. At the hour the sad news became current here it was too late for verification or authentic denial.

THE COURTS.

A Substantial Verdict in a Nautical Collision Case.

A lengthy opinion was delivered yesterday morning by Judge Blodgett in the case of Jacob Johnson against the steam-barge Leland. This was a libel by the owner of the schooner E. M. Porich to recover damages sustained by a collision between the schooner and the steam-barge Leland on Lake Michigan the evening of March 26, 1883. The accident occurred about fifteen miles off the west shore of the lake and nearly opposite a point midway between Manitowoc and Sheboygan. The Porich was running light on a voyage from Chicago to Fowler Bay, while the Leland was going from Bay Rapids, Mich., to Chicago with a cargo of 900 tons of pig-iron, etc. At the time of the collision there was a light breeze from the southeast, but the weather was very foggy.

The Judge, in deciding the case, held that the schooner was not running at a dangerous rate of speed, and was not to blame at all for the disaster. She was going about five miles an hour and the Leland about eight miles. If the steamer had only been going at a moderate rate of speed the collision would not have occurred. The standard or criterion of speed at which a steamer could safely proceed in a dense fog on a highway of commerce like Lake Michigan, and where the peril of collision was always present, was only such speed as would enable her to stop so as to avoid a collision after she sighted a sail vessel crossing her path. The fact that she towed the schooner nearly into port and then, the latter was lost in a gale did not show that the collision was not the cause of the loss. The true criterion was, Would she have been lost had she been left out in the lake after the collision? The schooner was not worth over $15,000, and the steamer would be for that amount, with interest from the date of the accident, amounting in all to $16,722.50.

A Railroad Company Tries to Head Off a Suit by a Stipulation.

The case of Theresa Metzgar against the Chicago City Railway Company of Chicago to recover damages for personal injuries has been on trial several days before Judge Anthony, and yesterday the defendant's attorney awakened considerable interest in the trial by offering a stipulation, purporting to be signed by the plaintiff, authorizing the dismissal of the suit. Upon examining the document, Mr. Clark, said his client repudiated the stipulation because it had been obtained by misrepresentations; that her physician, Dr. Parsons, had advised her to settle last Friday, saying she had a weak case, and she lawyers would charge as much as she would get. She was finally induced to telephone to a "spotter" of the company, and he and the Doctor then persuaded her to go to the company's office and settle for $300. She went, and was induced to sign a stipulation to the effect that she had been advised to settle by her uncle and aunt, and that she voluntarily accepted to accept $500 in full satisfaction of all claims. Her uncle and aunt testified that they advised her to consult her lawyer, and did not advise her to settle. After a wordy discussion the Judge decided that the defendant might file a plea averring a settlement, to which the plaintiff strongly objected.

Items.

Catherine Joachim commenced a suit yesterday in the Superior Court against Henry Will & Conrad Uebele, manufacturers of baby-carriages at No. 373 Fifth avenue, to recover damages. She was in she defendants' employ in 1882, and the 19th of July fell through a trap-door in their factory, sustaining severe injuries, for which she wants $10,000 damages.

John Mullin was plaintiff in a suit yesterday before Judge Gary against Patrick McConnell. He claimed that in July last the defendant's heavy horse was driven against him as he was passing it, and throwing him out on the ground. McConnell's horse had two bells attached to the harness, and Mullin hearing them thought a street-car was behind him and tried to turn out of the way. The defendant claimed to know how Mullin could tell the rate at which the cart came up behind him when he did not look around. "I knew by the way the bells sounded," was the reply, and a laugh went around the court-room at the witness' expense.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

1,838—Richard W. M. Hoe et al. vs. James G. Kap, Conrad Kahler and Robert Tarrant. Bill to restrain infringement of three patents for improvements in folders for printing presses. Offield & Towle and Munson & Philip, solrs.

Suppressed Friday—2,839—Frances Brown vs. Herman Ayer et al. Bill to enjoin. Lyman J. Higgins. Asst., $2,000. McClure & Hilliard, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—819, Union Mut. L. Ins. Co. vs. O'Brien; certificate of decree. rehearing to show cause day morning next at 10 o'clock why they should not surrender possession of property.—712. Gorlack vs. Schenectady Locomotive Co.; dismissed.

Law orders—297, Williams vs. Wright; dem. to first and special pleas ovrd., and iv. to file several reps. to said pleas.—1,000, Pringle vs. Pringle; dem. to 2d plea sustained Jan. 8; heard and taken under advisement.—58, Burnham vs. Davis; sub. to ct. and finding issue for Pltf., and judg. for $5,000, Plaintiff to file bill of costs, vacate judgt. and for new trial ovrd.—Grubb vs. Watkins; dis. by stip.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—103, Johnson vs. steam-barge Leland; finding for libellant and damages in the sum of $16,722.50.—922, Barker vs. Continental Ins. Co.; repri. ruled to close proofs by April 1.—269, same vs. Thanes & Co.; same.—1,015, Mercantile Ins. Co.; same order.

Bankruptcy orders—3,063, Henry H. Honore; assignee's report of sale approved.

Appellate Court.

ORDERS—1,170, Banton vs. Smith; bond in $200 approvd. and filed.—1,712, Temple vs. Lemon; bonds of appls. Temple and Quick in $200 each approvd. and filed.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,796—Francis P. Eggleston vs. Charles M. Perkins, Jacob McDowall, Edgar A. Clark, George Williams, Maggie Morse, H. H. Campbell, Annie Matteson, and People's Home Savings Bank. Bill for accounting. Robert H. Murdy, solr.

90,797—Same vs. John J. Owen, John W. and James B. Story, William Pliscenal, Emma Hatch, and Edgar A. Clark. Bill for accounting. Same solr.

90,798—Charles H. Thorning vs. Sarah Elizabeth Thorning. Bill for divorce for cruelty. M. D. Brown, solr.

90,799—Peter Hayden et al. vs. Robert J. Ingram, John B. Kitchen, Alfred S. Kitchen, and Edward Williams. Asst., $1,200. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

90,800—Mary Mullins vs. William E. Murphy, the unknown heirs of James Doyle, the unknown heirs of William Doyle, and "all whom it may concern." Bill to establish title to lot 10, block 2, Wentworth's add. Same solrs.

90,801—Catherine Martin vs. James A. Martin. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. J. W. Waughop, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—8,797, Quirmbach vs. Gerig; appld.—9,315, Christianson vs. City; jury to seal and sep.

Chancery—9,421, Laura S. Newhall vs. Village of Hyde Park; judgt. $3,185 and appld.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—11,304, Stonewall vs. Hamb. Am. Packet Co.; dem. sus. as to City, for def't in place of C. E. Crafts.—11,384, Thatcher vs. Hyde Park; mo. plff. to amd. pldg. by stkg. out name of George L. Thatcher.—11,430, Hall vs. Hall; dis. n. c.

Verdict—8,991, Swarthout vs. Gilbert; verdict issues per dcrt. and mo. it. $ by plff.

JUDGE JAMESON—Law orders—11,625, Block vs. American; dis. n. c.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—1,050, Fish vs. Chi. & W. Ind. Ry. Co.; dis. n. c.—10,734, Selpp Brewing Co. vs. Thompson; judg. stayed and iv. to deft. E. Thompson to pld. to merits.—10,838, Wahl vs. Thompson; same ord.—8,739, Dayton vs. Dayton; iv. to amd. instr. repl. to second and third pleas and repl. to ninth, tenth, and eleventh pleas, and demr. to said repl. confed.; rule on defts. to rejoin by Feb. 28 to said repl., and time to justify on bond exsd. to Saturday, Feb. 28.—10,853, Penalice vs. Kellogg; iv. to amd. bill of part. by stkg. out lost entrr. and cause contd.—9,402, Corbine vs. Tribune Co.; passed.—9,184, Files vs. C. & N. W. Con.; same.—7,762, Pond vs. Kimball; same.—11,304, Craig vs. Davis; dis. n. c.

Tuesday—9,288, Edward S. Jaffray et al. vs. Chicago Rubber Clothing Co.; judg. for plff., dam. $1,207.26, and mo. n. c. by defts.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—76,039, Spooner vs. Walsh; mo. to dism. with costs, Mason to show cause by Feb. 25.—874, Holtmeier vs. Lotz; pleo. on cal.—307, Delcourt vs. O'Brien; decree sat. in full.—226, Mohrmann vs. Schoenberger; cause contd. and appld. 20 days.—1,512, Kohn vs. Bernstein; time to ans. extd. 10 days.—1,518, Morris vs. Graham; same 20 days.—1,481, Gilbert vs. Gilbert; same.—10,623, Parsons vs. Goodrich; dmr. withd. and ans. filed.—1,430, Metzenauer vs. Metzenauer; time to ans. extd. 10 days.—97,655, Jefferson vs. Chicago & Evanston R. R. Co.; cond. of sale confd.—811, Gair vs. Mannegold; master's rept. confd.—1,351, Corrigan vs. Boyle; former decrees amd., and master's rept. of Hall, Gurley, Ch. Com., $6,000 vs. Brems; time for defts. to close proofs extd. to Mch. 1.—1,361, Schwuchow vs. Jandos; Otto H. Lezro appld. Receiver.—1,000, De Lisle vs. Mauks; ord. cls. par. St. Hanchett $400.—1,395, Bennett vs. Bennett; mo. n. t. denied.—1,458, Hapgood vs. Brush; iv. to file amd. bill.—1,502, Ramsland vs. Ramsland; dis. c. c.—510, Cole vs. Cole; ord. defft. pay $3 per week aly.—1,415, Craig vs. Unknown heirs; confd. and ref. to Magruder.—1,043, Schaffner vs. Gambrill; dis. n. c.

Decrees—1,223, Stabe vs. Northnagel; decree estg. title.—1,224, Dyal vs. unknown heirs; decree canceling mtg.—1,281, Cole vs. same; decree perfecting title.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

47,313—Mrs. B.' Scanlan vs. James Patterson. Appeal.

47,314—Katharina Joachim vs. Henry Will and Conrad Webele. Case, $10,000. Brandt & Hofman, attys.

47,315—Same vs. Same. Same. Same.

47,316—James E. Harris vs. Cornelia Harris. Bill for divorce for adultery. Edward H. Morris, solr.

47,317—Same vs. Same. Same. Same. Bill for divorce for desertion. E. R. Bliss and David Sullivan, solrs.

47,318—Wolf vs. Wilson, Fiersheim & Co. Appeal.

47,319—Nettie Le Boid vs. Joseph Le Boid. Bill for divorce for adultery. C. E. Craikshank and S. B. Towle, solrs.

47,320—Petition of Charlotte A. Wakeman, gdn. of Edith W., Mary L., and Rose L. Wakeman, to sell real estate. Bill. Same & Block, solrs.

47,321—John Buckie jr. vs. J. K. Wright. Asst., $2,000. John Gilbreath, atty.

47,322—Charles B. Wakeman vs. John E. Green. Bill for accounting. McClellan & Cumming, solrs.

47,323—John Sprague vs. Emma Sprague. Bill for divorce for desertion. C. S. Cummings, solr.

47,324—James A. Wiggins vs. Harriet Wiggins. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. Eugene B. Payne, solr.

47,325—Christian Halket vs. George N. Hull and Henry Gush. Case, $5,000. J. N. Ewart and T. C. Hull, attys.

47,326—Patrick J. Kennedy vs. John P. Kennedy, Miles and Benjamin H. Carey, Mary Reis, A. S. Counsell, Andrew Garrison, Ellen McCarty, Edward Londergan, Catharine Ritchey, Thomas Reddan, and Andrew Dudley. Bill to set aside will. W. S. Elliott, solr.

47,327—Joseph Gandolfo vs. James D. Stevens and John B. Gandolfo. Asst., $1,000. William H. Lyon, atty.

47,328—Bill. Withheld for service.

47,329—Frances Hyers vs. Mary Louise Lambert, Rudolph Lambert, Adolphi Loeb, William Loeb, Madison Beal, Francis Lackner, and George C. Christian. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,500 on Lots 5 Brooks & Kilbreth's subdn. of Blk. 25, C. S. S. of W. 14 and pt. N. of n. & 14 Sec. 17, T. 39, R. 14. George C. Christian, solr.

47,330—Frances S. Rush vs. Edwin F. Rush. Bill for divorce for adultery. Same solr.

47,331—In re est. William Stephan, minor. Appeal from Probate Court.

47,332—In re est. Antonio Stephan, minor. Same.

47,333—In re est. Albertina Stephan, deceased. Same.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—929, Foster & Co. vs. Chi. Lath Co.; judgt. heretofore entered vacated; suit dis. n. c. or pros., and iv. to plff. withd. replevin bond, ords. waived.—8,830, Madden vs. Phillips; suit dis. and iv. to withd. demand for possession.—8,663, Grenier vs. Dodge; mo. to vacate ord. of Feb. 21 sust., and rule suspended to Feb. 28.—9,020, Smith vs. Grubb; case redocketed.—9,036, Baelker vs. Sampsonson; dmr. to third plea sustd., and mo. to strike from files plea in abate. to stmt. ovrd., and rule to file bill of part. in 10 days.—1,188, Same vs. same; same.—9,017, Pinkerton vs. First Nat. Bk. of Leadville; suit dis. n. c.—8,631, Oehrich vs. Jandutsky; new bond given and rule discharged.—8,496, Hunt vs. Lapher; suit dis.

Judgment and verdict—1,621, Egin vs. Hanchett; fdg. propty. in plff., dam. one cent and judgt.—8,819, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Irvine; verdict defts. not guilty of unlawfully withholding land described in plff.'s decl., and mo. n. t.

Verdict and judgment—4,138, B. W. Bailey vs. A. A. Kennedy; judgt. $561.80.

JUDGE MOALLS—Chancery orders—262, Mahoney vs. Barnes; 10 days addl. time to ans. and repl. to cross-bill.—1,116, Mueller vs. Mueller; rule on deft. to show cause why he should not be attchd. for failing to comply with ord. of Mch. 17.—2,611, Lord vs. Lord; dis. c. c.—2,750, Hollinger vs. Hollinger; defts.

County Court—New Suits.

4,625—Petition of Andrew Rosenberg and wife to adopt Mary Josephine Harnedy. C. B. Skinner, atty.

4,626—The *Weekly Magazine* Company, vs. E. Stillman Bailey. Appeal.

4,627—Same vs. Same. Same. John and Charles Hayes vs. Dennis Hayes. Petn. for support. Luther Laflin Mills, State's atty.

4,628—Nelson C. Parker vs. Cornelius C. Chandler. Asst., $200. J. N. Barker and F. C. Hale, attys.

4,629—Bernard Lyman & Co. vs. Ignatz, alias H. Kline. Asst., $1,000. E. S. Walker, atty.

4,630—Frank N. Wilder vs. De Witt J. Lipe. Asst., $1,000. Noble & Stone, attys.

4,631—Petition of Town of North Chicago for appointment of Assessors. Goudy & Chandler, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—320, Lake View sp. ass't. rep. to ord. not assd. more, all objns. ovrd., roll cond. in full, and appld. by owners rep. by Jenkins & Harkins and Thomas Shirley.—3,345, City vs. Lake View Assessment; dmr. to 1st plea sustd., and dmr. to 2d plea overd., and iv. to ans. fact. and rul. and roll contd.—3,548, City vs. Same; dmr. to 1st plea sustd.; fdg. defts. not guilty, and iv. to ans. fact. and rul. and roll contd.—3,548, City vs. Same; dmr. to 1st plea sustd.; fdg. defts. not guilty, and iv. to ans. fact. roll,

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. J. E. Gilbert, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Sherman.

Ex-Congressman Thomas W. Patterson, of Colorado, is at the Palmer.

J. J. Odell, of the Union National Bank, has gone to Europe for a short stay.

Gen. J. M. Hedrick, of Ottumwa, Ia., and Sir James Duke and Capt. H. Bruce Carwick, of England, are at the Pacific.

Ald. Geohegan, who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia at Willard's Hotel, Washington, for some days, and whose life was despaired of, is now considered out of danger, and will probably be able to return home the latter portion of the week.

IN GENERAL.

August Dauer's tailorshop was entered by burglars and quite an amount of clothing taken. Entrance was effected by smashing the rear door.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter gave a reception last evening at their residence, No. 315 Erie street, corner of Cass. About 200 guests were present.

The residence of Mrs. Foote, of No. 89 Sangamon street, was burglarized last Tuesday night while the family were at supper. Clothing and jewelry valued at $200 was taken.

Sam Grimes, a colored expressman, was fined $5 by Justice Foote for allowing a horse with a broken leg to stand all day in a stable unfed and uncovered. An officer shot the animal.

Mr. Charles Wyndham and Mr. R. M. Hooley sent Mayor Harrison $500 yesterday, the proceeds of the benefit tendered the Ohio River flood-sufferers at Hooley's last Wednesday afternoon.

The collection Sunday morning in the Langley-Avenue M. E. Church for the sufferers in the Ohio Valley amounted to $200, which will be sent to the care of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Walden, Cincinnati.

Wednesday night there will be a meeting of the West Side Improvement Association at Aurora Turner-Hall. The Aldermen of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards are asked to be present.

Mr. James Allison, the Australian theatrical manager, who expected to leave for his home yesterday, has been detained here by the serious illness of his wife, and will be at the Tremont House until the latter part of the week.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 30° above zero; 9 a. m., 33°; 10 a. m., 35°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 38°; 1 p. m., 40°; 3 p. m., 42°; 6 p. m., 40°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.29; 6 p. m., 29.18.

THE TRIBUNE has received from an anonymous source $4 for the relief of the Ohio flood sufferers. The letter transmitting the money is signed, "Yours Till Death." The contribution has been sent to John De Koven, Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, by whom it will be duly acknowledged.

Albert Mischen, a salesman for John Hanson, a cigar manufacturer on Milwaukee avenue, was arrested by Constable Topping yesterday for the embezzlement of $850. Mischen's wife has property at South Chicago which, it is said, will be turned over to Hanson to cover the alleged shortage.

The annual exercises of the Chicago Dental Infirmary were held last night, President Swazey presiding. The program included music and reports and an interesting address by Prof. W. H. Byford on "Specialties." The number of patients treated each month at the infirmary is rapidly increasing.

The Swedish Colonization Society of Illinois held its first annual meeting yesterday, the attendance of members being large. It was decided to incorporate with a capital of $500,000, and send a delegation out West to select choice tracts of land, in order that there may be no more imposition practiced upon immigrants.

The West Park Board has decided to have the corners of streets on Washington boulevard, west of Fall street, sodded instead of having the usual stone intersections. Dr. Van Buren complained of the lack of sewerage on Washington boulevard, and said the lots from the river to the railroad were almost continually flooded, to the detriment of health and the good looks of the boulevard.

The mortality report for last week shows the total number of deaths in the city to have been 201, the principal causes being as follows: Diphtheria, 12; scarlet-fever, 9; typhoid-fever, 9; consumption, 14; convulsions (infantile), 21; bronchitis, 9; pneumonia, 20; debility, 10. There was an increase of thirty-one over the preceding week and an increase of one over the corresponding week in 1883.

There will be a meeting of the members of the bar this morning at 9 o'clock in Judge Tuley's court-room to take action on the death of Judge Williams. All the State courts with the exception of Judge Gary's will be closed this afternoon out of respect to the memory of the deceased chancellor. Judge Tuley, who is the successor in office of Judge Williams, will not hold court at all today.

Night-Watchman Weber, of A. B. Lawther's machine-shop, across the way from Moran's store, at the corner of Market and Ontario streets, which was robbed Sunday morning, saw the burglars with their dark-lantern while they were operating behind the main counter, but he did not raise any alarm. When asked about his silence he said he was afraid the men would break his head when they were released from the bridewell.

A meeting of live-stock commission-dealers was held yesterday in the Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, to consider the question of dockage charges and the best means of putting an end to the system. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the packers on the subject and report at a meeting to be held March 10. A proposition to organize a sort of Stock-Yards Board of Trade will be considered at the same meeting.

John Haimus, alias Phillips, John Hall, and Baron Soronson are locked up at the Desplaines Street Station for the burglary of the dry-goods store of Anton Aifter, at No. 515 Larrabee street last Wednesday morning. Haimus and Hall were caught trying to dispose of a lot of jewelry and silks, and when taken into custody informed the police that Soronson, a sewing-machine agent, had committed the burglary, they receiving the stuff as their share of the spoils.

The Benjamin Franklin Council of the National Union organized last night with 100 members. The following officers were elected: President, R. S. Dickey; Vice-President, W. R. Utley; Speaker, T. W. Hanford; Secretary, R. Audley; Financial Secretary, V. Coryell; Treasurer, W. F. Zimmermann; Medical Examiner, C. F. Ely; Chaplain, John Fairbank; Usher, F. D. Bayliss; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. E. Johnson; Doorkeeper, M. R. Beard; Trustees, J. Clark, F. L. Mather, and E. J. George.

The arguments in the trial of John and James Sheridan and Andrew Rider for hog-stealing were finished yesterday, and the case went to the jury at 4 o'clock. The defendants have been on trial since last Tuesday before Judge Hawes at the Criminal Court. The case was sharply contested on both sides, and many legal questions were submitted, which prolonged the inquiry beyond expectation. By agreement, the jury was ordered to return a sealed verdict this morning.

As John B. Jeffery was driving his span, attached to a cutter, north on Michigan boulevard yesterday afternoon, a large horse partially harnessed, belonging to William H. Burnett and ridden by Henry Smith, dashed toward him from a side-street. Mr. Jeffery, seeing on the instant that the animal was not under the control of the rider, shouted "Go!" and his horses sprang forward, but not in time to escape a collision. The horse plunged into the rear end of the cutter, upsetting it and injuring the rider and Mr. Jeffery's driver, who was not driving at the time, however. The cutter was smashed and Smith was arrested by Constable Dorney, of the Twelfth Street Station.

There is now only about $4,000 in the County Treasurer's office, and no salaries can be paid, according to Tom Brenan, until the Town Collectors hand in the taxes they have collected. Compared with last year those Collectors are far behind in their returns. The South Town Collector has paid in $150,000 up to date; the West Town Collector $15,000; and the North Town Collector $10,000. Last year at this time $275,000 had been paid in by the Collectors. This delay is not accounted for officially, but a county official says the Collectors gain by keeping the money back, as they draw the interest on it. By the revenue laws of the State the Collectors are obliged to turn over taxes collected every month.

A TRIBUNE reporter met Mr. McVicker after the performance of "Jalma" last night and asked if there was any foundation for the statement made by a local divine that he (Mr. McVicker) had agreed to pay half the cost of a test case in the courts to decide as to the legality of Sunday shows. "If a minister of the Gospel said I made that offer it would be very impolite for me to deny it," was Mr. McVicker's reply.

"But the minister might have been misinformed."

"O no; he would not have made that statement unless he was sure of its truth. Always believe the minister." And the venerable manager laughed and hurried away with the ladies he was escorting.

GEORGE A. INGALLS' WILL.

The will of George A. Ingalls, of Oak Park, Ill., who died the 15th inst., was yesterday admitted to probate in Judge Knickerbocker's court. The deceased leaves his residence, together with the household effects and a quantity of real estate in Oak Park, Ill., and Dedham, Mass., to his wife, Mary E. Ingalls. Different lots of land in Chicago and Lombard are devised to his children, Ernestine, Rachael M., Rush H., Edmund C., Emerson, and Edmund L. Ingalls. The will bears date of Oct. 4, 1882, but no executor was named. The court appointed Mary E. Ingalls administratrix with the will annexed. The entire estate does not exceed $100,000 in value.

A POSTAGE-STAMP BURGLARY.

The Chicago office of the Provident Life & Trust Company of Pennsylvania, which is in Room 20 First National Bank Building, was entered by burglars either Saturday night or Sunday. Entrance was gained through the door leading from the hall into the main office, and it was evident from marks on the woodwork that a jimmy had been used to throw back the lock-bolt. Three different drawers in as many different desks in the outer office were pried open and the desks were badly cut in the operation. The cylinder-desk of Mr. A. J. Flitcraft, the agent of the company, in the private office, was forced open, but the safe standing near by was not tampered with. As all of the money and valuables were in the safe the burglars only got about $3 worth of postage-stamps, which were in the drawer of one of the desks. The contents of the drawers broken open were not disturbed. The office was vacated about half-past 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and opened again at half-past 8 yesterday morning, when the robbery was discovered. The janitor says he saw two strange men, who claimed to be looking for some one in the Grand Trunk offices, which are on the same floor, in the building about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and it is believed they committed the burglary. The regular watchman makes no explanation of the affair.

A BOOMERANG.

About three months ago George Dee, a hardware merchant at Elgin, Ill., had Herman Jacobson, of this city, arrested for alleged criminal action in some business proceeding. Jacobson's case was continued from time to time by Justice Lyon and finally the defendant was discharged, as the prosecution had apparently been abandoned. Yesterday Mr. Dee, who is stopping at the Briggs House, was arrested on a charge of perjury at the instance of Jacobson. Justice Lyon, continued the case until March 6, fixing the bail at $500. Jacobson does business under the name of the Star Metal Polish Company.

COMMITTEES OF THE GRAIN-RECEIVERS' ASSOCIATION.

George M. How, President of the Grain-Receivers' Association, has appointed the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Transportation—W. J. Pope, A. M. Wright, N. H. Warren, Albert Morse, P. R. Ware.

Inspection—C. E. Culver, Murry Nelson, S. D. Foss, J. G. Smythe, John R. Beasley.

Commission—E. W. Rogers Jr., E. B. Baldwin, G. H. Sidwell, J. H. Norton, J. Austin Brown.

Warehouses—William Dickinson, J. H. Dole, John West, N. T. Wright, M. D. Stevers.

Weighing—H. A. Adams, C. M. Wanser, I. P. Rumsey, M. Rosenbaum, S. S. Washburn.

Membership—C. A. Pulsifer, C. Gertenburg, S. C. Orr, John D. Mackey, H. Hemmelgarn.

MUCH TOO COMMUNICATIVE.

A few days ago detectives arrested a young man named Charles E. Brown on the charge of stealing carpets from a residence on Wabash avenue. The case was called before Justice Foote, but the prosecuting witnesses were absent. The defendant's father was present, however, and said in a familiar way, as the case was about to be dismissed: "It's all right, your Honor, the matter has all been fixed up." "Oh, it has been fixed up, has it?" inquired the court; "then we'll just continue the case until tomorrow and find out if a felony has been compounded." The case was continued, and today the interested parties will explain what they mean by "fixing things up."

A DANGEROUS PROCEEDING.

Ole M. Peterson, a young inventor, and also Secretary of the Typographical Manufacturing Company, of No. 168 Washington street, related a grievance and swore out a warrant in the Armory Police Court yesterday. Some time ago he invented a type-setting machine, and, as his story goes, organized a company for its manufacture, the agreement being that he should turn in as his capital the letters patent on the machine. This he failed to do because the other members failed to put in their promised capital. They tried to force a sale of the papers, but he held on to them and organized a new company. Sunday night, the inventor further alleges, two emissaries from the old company—John Leder and a shorthand writer named Brown—visited him and surreptitiously pocketed the coveted papers while pretending to be only friends making a call. He followed them and demanded the papers, but was assaulted for his pains, and returned home empty-handed. He says the papers are worth thousands to him.

NOT ELLIOTT BUT HART.

By an error an item appeared in last Sunday's TRIBUNE to the effect that F. P. Elliott, a dealer in paper at Nos. 208 and 210 Randolph street, had been arrested for a debt of $347 at the instance of Frederick Hart and had furnished bail. Hart was the person who was arrested instead of Mr. Elliott, who is a most respectable business-man and a member of a leading firm in this city.

THE WHITE WAITERS OF CHICAGO.

A meeting of the white waiters of the city was held yesterday for the purpose of effecting an organization for mutual protection and to maintain the present rate of wages. About seventy waiters were present. Robert Raynor and F. Sullivan made appropriate remarks, showing that there were about 1,000 waiters in the city, the wages paid in restaurants ranging from $7 to $10 per week, together with board, but not lodging. Hotel waiters receive from $20 to $25. The election of officers resulted: President, John A. Kirk; Vice-President, Frank Owens; Secretary, C. J. Monahan; Treasurer, Patrick Gleason. A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

SEVEN TIMES INDICTED.

In the case of Max Lieggenhager, the State street saloonkeeper, the grand jury returned no less than seven indictments yesterday. They charge him with violating the dram-shop laws and abduction. It will be remembered that the accused was arrested on complaint of Annie Groth and Mollie Balen, who alleged that Lieggenhager enticed them from their home in Milwaukee on false representations. His place at No. 1450 State street is the resort of the lowest characters on the "Levee," and although the neighbors have frequently complained about the nightly brawls that take place there, the police have done nothing to close up the dive. The Citizens' League was mainly instrumental in bringing the matter before the public.

A GENIAL SORT OF A RASCAL.

John Vinson, alias Frank Simmons, 19 years of age, was employed by James L. Cathcart, a farmer at Westville, Ind. Last Friday Mr. Cathcart, accompanied by his family, attended a ball. During his absence Vinson, assisted by Ed Johnson and Frank Anson, accomplices, filled a dry-goods case with the household effects of his employer, harnessed Mr. Cathcart's best team, and carried the goods to Otis, whence he shipped them to Chicago. Returning to Westville, he replaced the team in the stable and then visited the dance where his employer and family were passing the evening. Taking Mr. Cathcart's overcoat Vinson set out for this city. Cathcart and a friend, J. D. Clark, followed. Yesterday, with two Central Station detectives, they watched the depot. Late in the afternoon Vinson appeared. Upon sight of his victim he turned and ran, dropping the stolen overcoat in his flight. The others pursued, and Clark overtook and detained the fugitive until the arrival of the officers. Vinson confessed his guilt. He said Mr. Cathcart refused to pay $5 that he owed him, and that he adopted that method of revenge.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

ITS STATUS IN VIEW OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE.

At the meeting of the Council last night the Mayor submitted a letter from Mr. Clark, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, giving notice that the Board of Directors had withdrawn from the proposition to purchase the three blocks between Randolph and Monroe streets, in conjunction with the Michigan Central, made some time ago. The matter is set forth with a little more fullness in the following communication from Mr. Clark to Mr. John F. Stafford, and another from Mr. Stafford to the Mayor:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—*Mr. John F. Stafford*—MY DEAR SIR: The Board of Directors of this company at their regular meeting held the 20th inst. instructed me to withdraw from the proposition to purchase the three blocks, in conjunction with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, as made on the communication from Mayor Harrison to the City Council some time since. I have, therefore, in obedience to said instruction, communicated to the Mayor the decision of our board. As you were the party who brought about the interview between the Mayor, the representative of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and myself, and as you have seemed to be acting in the interest of the city and the abutting property-owners, I have deemed it due to you to inform you of the decision of this company. Thanking you for the information, advice, etc., which you have been able to give me in connection with this matter, I am yours very respectfully, JAS. C. CLARKE, President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1884.—*The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor*—MY DEAR SIR: I have this day received a communication from the President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company—the inclosed being a copy—which I submit to you.

He has just returned from New York, where he went to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors. The delay of the City Council in acting on your communication and order as submitted to them by you at their meeting of Jan. 7, 1884, together with other information touching the subject, that it does not become me to here allude to, that he laid before the board, prompted their action as expressed in the communication.

At your request, and in the interest of the city and the abutting property-owners, I have done all in my power to consummate the sale of the three blocks in question, as I sincerely believed it to be the very best thing that could be done to settle the status of the property between Randolph and Monroe streets. The railroad company having agreed to take the property by metes and bounds the Committee on "Lake-Front" has no longer cause to object to the sale. I had hoped that the frank and manly spirit in which your proposition had been met by the representatives of the railroad companies would have met a corresponding feeling in the Council, the railroad as they (the railroad companies) proposed to purchase property to which the city really had no title, but which they would undertake to assist in obtaining.

The public understand this although the Council may not, but when the suits now in court are determined the members of the present Council will be wiser men. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. STAFFORD.

No action was taken on the matter by the Council, and it has consequently gone over for a week.

It is learned from unquestioned authority that this step on the part of the Illinois Central is not a mere bluff, but its final and absolute conclusion in the premises. Being unable to get this ground, after due notice given that if its offer was not promptly considered it would withdraw it, it now steps down and out, and has, it is understood, given orders to pull down the present structure and begin the erection of a building on the old site. This withdrawal, however, does not as yet affect the Michigan Central. Its offer stands, but how long it will do so is unknown, Mr. Ledyard being at present out of the city. It is not unlikely, however, that if prompt action is taken by the Council, the Michigan Central will stick by its offer and buy the property. What disposition it may make of it is of course uncertain. It may use it all itself, or may use it in conjunction with the Illinois Central. It is certain, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt, who controls the Michigan Central, will not allow the Baltimore & Ohio to have any part or share in the use of the ground. Nor is it likely that the Baltimore & Ohio can make an offer on its own account, because it can only get in with the consent of the Illinois Central, over whose lines it has leased the right of way, the lease expiring, however, in November. Nor can any other railroad buy the land, because it cannot get at it if bought. Should the Council continue to be dilatory and leave the offer of the Michigan Central unaccepted it is not impossible that that road will also withdraw, and that the upshot of it will be that the State will lay hands on the south part of the Lake-Front and the Federal Government on the north part, thus cheating the city out of $800,000.

It is understood that the base-ball club will have to go. The matter was referred by the Mayor to the Law Department, which has not yet given an opinion. It is believed, however, that it will soon give one to the effect that it is necessary for him to send the notice requested by Mr. Stafford, and that as a consequence the club will have to hustle around and get quarters in some other part of the city.

RELIGION.

THE PRESBYTERIANS MOVING IN OPPOSITION TO SUNDAY PICNICS, THEATRES, AND TRAINS.

The Presbyterian ministers discussed the Sunday question at their meeting yesterday morning. A mass-meeting at Central Music-Hall was suggested as a good means of voicing public sentiment against Sunday trains, Sunday theatres, and the Sunday press. It was the feeling of the meeting that the desecration of the Sabbath in the special form of picnicking, so common in summer, when the days are long, must be fought against, and a meeting will be held at an early date to lay plans for the campaign.

It was stated that Manager McVicker had generously agreed to stand half the expense of a test suit against himself for keeping his theatre open Sundays. It was also stated that Mr. M. Hughitt, Mr. Ackerman, and others of the heads of the railway lines centering here were willing to reduce the running of Sunday trains to the lowest practicable point. The City Administration came in for its customary share of condemnatory criticism.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Congregational ministers discussed the question of infant baptism as expounded in the *Presbyterian Review*, the Rev. E. D. Eaton, leading.

THE METHODISTS.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers the Rev. Mr. Gilbert spoke of the Sunday-school assembly to be held at Lake Bluff during the summer, and it was indorsed and a pledge given to help it in every possible way. The Rev. L. Lineberger read a paper on "The Closet and the Study." By request Mr. Gilbert gave an account of the doings of a detachment of the Salvation Army which located in Grand Rapids in November. He said when the army got to Chicago the church people would first approve, then embrace, and finally condemn their proceedings. Elder Hitchcock stated that a large number of churches and parsonages had been swept away or injured by the Ohio flood, and it was decided to take up a collection next Sunday, about $40,000 being required to put the buildings in order.

THE BAPTISTS.

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers the Rev. C. Patterson read a paper entitled "A Practical Method in Pastoral Work," which was discussed by a number of the ministers.

HILDRETH'S GANG.

THEY CELEBRATE THEIR CHIEF'S RETURN BY BREAKING UP AN OPPOSITION MEETING.

There was to have been a meeting of the voters of the Seventh Ward who are opposed to the renomination of Ald. Hildreth at No. 599 South Jefferson street last night, but owing to circumstances the meeting did not come off. The basement of the house at the above number had been rented by the independent voters of the ward, and they had also paid for the notices in the daily papers announcing the meeting. But Hildreth's constituents took advantage of the occasion to do some genuine Southern bulldozing, for they descended on the premises in full force nearly an hour before the time appointed for the meeting, and took possession of the premises. It was nearly 9 o'clock before the anti-Hildreth men, who were in a hopeless minority, mustered up sufficient courage to intimate that it was about time to call the meeting to order.

Mr. J. B. Mears, who is an anti-Hildreth man living in the Seventh Ward west of Halsted street, timidly stepped forward and said that he understood that the people living east of Halsted street were satisfied with their representation in the City Council, but that there was "some little dissatisfaction west of Halsted street," and that the meeting was called for the formation of an independent club.

The speaker wasn't given much time to talk, for the Hildreth gang interrupted him repeatedly, and he was finally compelled to sit down before he could nominate a Chairman for the meeting.

As soon as Mr. Mears took his seat a henchman of Hildreth's jumped to his feet and moved that: "This meeting does hereby indorse Ald. Hildreth, our present representative in the City Council," and, although there was no organization whatever, the motion was carried with only a few dissenting voices, for the simple reason that the Hildreth mob had full possession of the premises. Mr. J. R. Gill, who is a strong anti-Hildreth man, and who was to preside over the meeting, failed to show up because, it was intimated, he had heard that the Hildreth mob was determined to break up the meeting even if it had to fight.

But the mob was not satisfied with preventing an independent meeting, for as a climax one of the gang proposed that we "Do now organize a club to work in the interests of Ald. Hildreth," and of course his proposition was greeted with the most intemperate applause. But this was too much for the bulldozed opposing party, for a young man at the risk of a severe pummeling sprang to his feet and said: "By ——! no you don't. If you are going to do this you'll pay for the hall and the advertising; we have got a right to express our opinions here, but if you won't let us do so now we will do it some other time."

His remarks were greeted with yells of derision, but one of Hildreth's constituents put an end to the fun by turning out the lights, and the crowd withdrew.

THE ART LEAGUE.

OPENING OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ART INSTITUTE.

The Chicago Art League held a very pleasant and enjoyable reception last evening at the Art Institute, in the Webster Building, corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, the occasion being the fourth annual exhibition of its collection. A large number of the lovers of art were present during the evening, and the time was spent in examining the choice display of paintings, statuary, and works of art, and in pleasant social concourse. The local artists were present in full force, and the exhibition was much admired by their friends. The guests were coming and going from 8 until 11 o'clock. The collection will remain on exhibition two weeks.

There are 103 pieces in the collection. The hanging, aided by draperies furnished by Haskins, of Central Music-Hall, has been well done, and the general effect is pleasing. Many of the pictures will stand the test of a critical inspection. Among the more noticeable are: "Departing Day," "St. Mark's, Venice," "Beggars of Venice," and "Head of a Monk," by Rupert; "Street-Car Gossip," "Approaching Storm," "Sunlight and Shadow," "Empty," and "A Winter Blast," by Vanderpoel; "The Kerry Dance," a pen-and-ink sketch by Macdonald; "Stratford Hollow" and "Cape Elizabeth," by Kotz; "Edge of an Old Stone Quarry," "Daisey-Topped Hillside," "Evening Shadows," and "Early Morning," by Schilling; "The Model," "Prison Life," and "Resting at the Well," by Field; "Coast of Maine," "At Lake View," and "Winter Twilight, by Gay; "Reverdy," "Resting," "Union Park," and "Washington Street Sunset," by Sterner; "Corn-Field," "Sundown," and "Among the Daisies," by Sturges, and others that might be mentioned.

EX-DELEGATE CANNON.

LIKE JEFF DAVIS, ALL THAT THE MORMONS ASK IS TO BE LET ALONE.

The Hon. George Q. Cannon, ex-delegate in Congress from Utah, is at the Grand Pacific, having just arrived from New York. Speaking yesterday with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE in regard to the Mormon question, Mr. Cannon said that all that the Edmunds bill had accomplished was the disfranchisement of 12,000 voters. The Mormons still controlled the Territory, as they had a perfect right to do by reason of their numerical majority. Thus this law was a dead letter except in so far as it prevented a certain number of Utah's citizens from voting or holding office.

This outcry against Mormonism, he said, was simply the outgrowth of a fanatical and intolerant spirit, which was certainly not in keeping with the progress of the nineteenth century, but rather belonged to the Middle Ages. The Mormons were a peaceable and law-abiding people, who did not interfere with the rights of other persons, but attended strictly to their own affairs. All they wanted was to be let alone. If this was a free country they had the same right to be protected against fanatical mobbursts as other people. There would be just as much justice in raising the cry that the Baptists, Unitarians, or any other sect must go as that the Mormons should be crushed out of existence.

In regard to the many bills now pending in Congress which provided for the disfranchisement of the Mormon people, Mr. Cannon said he had no idea that any of them would become a law. They might pass the Senate, but they could not get through the House. The Mormons were nearly all Democrats, and the greatest part of the hostility manifested towards them emanated from the Republican party. With the present Democratic majority in the House, he did not think such radical measures as were being proposed would be acquiesced in. As far as the Mormons were concerned, they would make no concessions, because they believed they had the same rights as other citizens of the United States.

Mr. Cannon left in the evening for St. Louis.

FASTIDIOUS COLE.

HIS WIFE WAS TOO FOND OF VARIEGATED HAIR AND OF HAVING HER OWN WAY.

In the divorce case of Eleanor Cole against F. F. Cole, the chattel-mortgage man, a motion for alimony was made yesterday before Judge Shepard. The defendant filed an affidavit claiming that immediately after his marriage he and his wife went to the Palmer House, where she attracted considerable unpleasant attention by wearing false waves and bangs of divers colors and shining in a crushed-strawberry-colored suit and hair to match. Then there would be a change, and she would appear in an orange dress, with Roman gold bangs or Saratogas. After she had gone the round of the colors of the spectrum she would begin again, with variations. His fastidious eye was outraged, and he energetically remonstrated, and even threatened to leave her. This was effectual, and she promised to limit her assortment of colors, and be unpacked her trunk. He further charged that she would not pay the laundry-bills for him, but allowed his linen to come back in as soiled a condition as when it was sent out. She went to scores of physicians to be treated for her deafness, but would not take their advice, yet he had the satisfaction of paying their numerous bills. Before he married her he extorted a promise that she would obey his reasonable requests, but after marriage she coolly informed him she had consulted a lawyer, who told her such a promise was not binding; that she had only married him for money, and if he would make a settlement on her she would let him go. It appeared that she first had Mr. Latham as her solicitor, then Mr. Swett, and yesterday Gen. Stiles appeared in her behalf.

The Judge said if Cole was fool enough to marry such a woman he ought to support her.

Mr. Jenks suggested that the lack of intellectual endowment might be on the other side.

"Yes," said the Judge, dryly, "I will not prejudge the case."

The Judge finally made an order allowing her $12 a week temporary alimony.

A TALE OF WOMAN'S CRUELTY.

A DELICATE CARPENTER AND HIS MUSCULAR WIFE.

A rather unusually harrowing story of cruelty was related yesterday by Charles H. Thorning in his bill for divorce against his wife Sarah Elizabeth, née Le Pere. He married her Sept. 3, 1882, and claims to have always treated her kindly. She is a strong, powerful woman, with an "ugly, terrific, and ungovernable temper," while he is in delicate health and wholly unable to cope with such an Amazon, and she has, he says, often taken advantage of her superior strength to strike, hit, beat, whip, bruise, abuse, and ill-treat him in "a cruel, extreme, and repeated manner." In September last he charges she whipped him and drove him out of the house, and on another occasion tried to stab him with a pair of shears. In December last she knocked him down and pounded him "in a most shameful and cruel manner," and at many other times has abused him in a similar way. He is a carpenter, and she has been in the habit of abusing him in his shop before his men until he is all broken up and unable to attend to any business at all. He thinks she had another husband living when she married him, and finally says if he had known that fact sooner he never would have married her. When he finally was driven out of the house he left a quantity of furniture and other personal property, and he is afraid she will destroy or dispose of it. A temporary injunction was granted restraining her from interfering with the property until the divorce case can be heard.

A TOO INQUISITIVE NEGRO.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 25.—David Ellmore, a well-known citizen of Lunenburg County, returning home, was met by a negro, who asked him if he had ever been to hell. Ellmore replied not, and the negro said: "It's time for you to be there," and fired at Ellmore twice without effect. The negro attempted to run, but Ellmore shot him dead.

Over 250,000 How Scale have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Illinois Central Withdraws from Its Proposition to Purchase the Lake-Front.

A Communication from the Citizens' Association Regarding the Desplaines River Overflow.

The Adams Street Street Railway Ordinance to Come Up Next Week—Lamps Ordered for Washington Boulevard.

The Council met last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Gaynor, Foley, Marder, Dalton, Quinn, Colvin, and Geohegan.

The Mayor's message on the saloon question will be found elsewhere.

PRESIDENT CLARK'S LETTER.

A communication was received from the Mayor enclosing the following letter, which was placed on file:

CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1884—*The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago*—SIR: The Board of Directors of this company (Illinois Central), at their regular meeting the 20th inst., instructed me to withdraw from the proposition to purchase the three blocks in conjunction with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, as made in the communication from yourself to the City Council some time since. I now beg, in accordance with such instruction, to communicate to you the decision of our board. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES C. CLARK, President.

COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The Commissioner of Public Works reported that the cost of the following improvements would be as follows: Viaduct over the Chicago & Alton tracks on Halsted street, $50,000, not including the damage to property, which would be considerable; bridge at Carpenter street, $50,000, but the cost of land to open streets on both sides of the river would add largely to the cost; bridge at Oak street, $50,000, and in addition an unknown sum for land and damages; approaches to Twelfth street viaduct, $128,000, of which the railroads should pay $96,000, not including damages.

THE DESPLAINES OVERFLOW.

The following communication was received from the Citizens' Association, signed by the Secretary, and sent to the Department of Public Works for a report:

"The Executive Committee of this association has directed me to respectfully call your attention to circumstances connected with the drainage of the city, which are so well known as to require, for the object of this communication, but a brief rehearsal.

"The Desplaines River at the time of its annual overflow forces a large body of water through the Ogden Ditch into the Chicago River, and if such discharge was limited in its duration to the period of the spring freshet there would be no reasonable cause for complaint, but when continued as it was last summer into July and August in such volume as to neutralize the action of the Bridgeport pumps in their power to cleanse the river it becomes a matter of public interest and importance.

"Some years since, when Mr. Chesbrough was City Engineer, a dam was constructed across the head of Ogden Ditch to keep back the overflow of the Desplaines, but early last year the water washed away the earth from the southern end of this dam and forced its way into the Ogden Ditch, with the result of sending the current of the Desplaines River north of the summit into the Chicago River, instead of taking its natural course. Several observations taken at the time agree as to the facts, which were, indeed, patent to any intelligent observer familiar with the topography of the vicinity of Chicago.

"The consequence is that the Bridgeport pumps are designed for the purification of the Chicago River for several months in the year—and those in some respects the most important from a sanitary point of view—compelled to pump, principally, Desplaines River water, to the neglect of that which they were designed to relieve. That water, also, deposits a considerable amount of silt in the Chicago River and in the canal leading to the pumps; when the pumps are stopped the foul water of the Chicago River is carried into the lake to the detriment of the household water supply.

"The Canal Commissioners hold the title to a strip of land 180 rods long southward from the Ogden Ditch on which an embankment could be raised of sufficient strength to hold back the waters of the Desplaines River, except at a period of perhaps two weeks in each year, and the suggestion of water-gates at the point where the present useless dam is situated, to connect such an embankment with one now existing just north of the Ogden Ditch, is made, such gates to be opened when absolutely necessary to allow the freshet to escape for some such length of time as that named above; at other times the Desplaines would be kept in its proper course southward.

"The Canal Commissioners have neither the means nor the authority by law to undertake this work, and the object of this communication is to call such attention to the matter as may induce the city authorities to take action in the premises. The cost of such an undertaking as that suggested alone would be about $6,000—the benefit to accrue from it of a far greater but incalculable value."

AGAINST HIGH BUILDINGS.

Ald. Wetherell presented an order directing the Commissioners of Public Works to send in an ordinance providing that no building shall be constructed whose upper floor is more than 100 feet above the grade of the sidewalk, the elevators and stairways to be so located as to provide for the greatest safety of the occupants; also instructing the Building Department to refuse permits for buildings in conflict with the order during its pendency.

It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE RAILWAY ON ADAMS STREET.

Ald. Cullerton handed in an order instructing the Committee on Railroads to report upon the petition and ordinance relating to the granting of a franchise to the West Division Street Railway on Adams street. The papers, he said, were put in the hands of the committee in 1881, but no one seemed to know what had become of them. The order went to the committee.

GOOD FOR THE TUGS.

The same Alderman submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges:

WHEREAS, Large, heavily-laden propellers cause unnecessary delay in passing through the bridge draws, to the great inconvenience of the general public; and

WHEREAS, Such delay could be very much obviated by such boats being assisted through the river or its branches by the aid of tugs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Law Department be and it is hereby directed to report a proper ordinance compelling all boats passing through the river over —— tonnage (Law Department to ascertain proper tonnage from Department of Public Works and Harbormaster) to call to their aid at least one tugboat.

ORDERS AND ORDINANCES.

An order was passed directing the Commissioner of Public Works to send in an estimate for a bridge at Taylor street.

Ald. Lawler, who said it was about time "unfortunates" who came to the city were protected, offered an order directing the Law Department to prepare an ordinance regulating or licensing persons who do a brokerage business in the purchase and sale of railroad tickets. It went through.

Ald. Walsh presented an order, which was passed, directing the Superintendent of Police to enforce the ordinance in relation to the blowing of steam whistles.

The same Alderman submitted an ordinance providing for the destruction of all dogs found running at large, the Superintendent of Police to see that the work is done. Referred to the Committee on Police.

The same Alderman presented an order providing for the discontinuance of "the practice of arresting citizens and putting them in cells without booking them." Referred to the Committee on Police.

HORSE AND DUMMY RAILWAY.

Ald. Lyke handed in a petition from the Chicago Horse & Dummy Railway Company asking for a right of way on the following streets: Adams, from Dearborn to 500 feet west of Desplaines; Desplaines, from Adams to Harrison; Harrison, from Desplaines to Campbell avenue; Campbell avenue, from Harrison to Twelfth; Twelfth, from Campbell avenue to Crawford avenue. An accompanying ordinance provided that the company should pave and keep in repair sixteen feet of the street in which their tracks are laid and pay $50 a year for each car. In the event of the construction of a four-track bridge fat Adams street the company agrees to pay one-half the cost.

Ald. Cullerton wanted the documents to go to the Committee on Railroads, and others to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys. They went to the latter. On his motion the Committee on Railroads were instructed to report back at the next meeting the petition of the West Division Company for a right of way on Adams street.

LAMPS ON WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.

The Committee on Gas recommended the passage of an ordinance for 100 lamposts on Washington boulevard, between Rockwell street and Homan avenue, the Park Commissioners to pay for them.

Ald. Wetherell, who opposed the passage of the ordinance, stated that the South Park Commissioners lighted every other lamp on Michigan avenue at first, but as soon as the Appropriation bill was passed last year lighted every lamp. The city should not pay for the extra gas on the boulevards.

Ald. Dixon said opposition was "small potatoes." The lighting of the parks and boulevards had done more than anything else to bring the twin conventions here. [Laughter.]

Ald. Wickersham remarked that the city gas bills hadn't been paid yet. He had supposed he voted for the usual number of lamps on Michigan avenue. As long as the streets on the outskirts couldn't be lighted with even oil he didn't think it right to spend money on surplus lamps on the boulevards.

Nearly all the West Side Aldermen made speeches in favor of the measure. Ald. Walsh, the "chronic objector," as Hildreth called him, argued against it, saying that he would rather be a chronic objector than a chronic injector, whereupon there was laughter.

Ald. Shorey said the boulevards brought $5 to the City Treasury for every $1 they took out, owing to the increased taxable value of the abutting property.

Ald. Cullerton said that argument was incorrect. In 1

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Partwright, Chicago.....
J. Pelkington, Chicago.....
Eckert, Aurora.....
ner, Aurora.....
Wilson, Chicago.....
Atchison, Chicago.....
Wright, Chicago.....
White, Chicago.....
Halvorsen, Chicago.....
thieson, Chicago.....
rtman, Chicago.....
erney, Chicago.....
y, Gasking, Chicago.....
Lacey, Chicago.....
yan, Chicago.....
an, Chicago.....
ancy, Chicago.....
O'Keefe, Chicago.....
ning, Chicago.....
ard, Chicago.....
Barnett, Chicago.....
R. Lamb, Chicago.....
E. Quigley, Chicago.....
Miller, Hake, Chicago.....
Schneider, Chicago.....
mahue, Chicago.....
d, Chicago.....
b, Barnett, Chicago.....
Gallagher, Chicago.....
hols, Chicago.....
Gierens, Chicago.....
J. Herman, Chicago.....
man, Chicago.....
Zahen, Chicago.....
ann, Chicago.....
in, Chicago.....
mmenga, Chicago.....
nhard, Chicago.....
ng, Chicago.....
kerman, Hanover, Ill
peetz, Schaumberg, Ill.
arrison, Woodstock
Henry, Chicago.....
ahl, Chicago.....
er, Chicago.....
dds, Chicago.....
Wilmot, Chicago.....
delaney, Chicago.....
vens, Chicago.....
nz, Chicago.....
y, Chicago.....
l, Jordan, Chicago.....
rson, Chicago.....

MARRIAGES.

R—DWYER—At St. Vincent's Church, by the Rev. Edward Smith, C. M., Mr. O'Connor and Miss Ellen E. Dwyer.

DEATHS.

Feb. 24, at 8:30 p. m., at the family residence, 1 Ashley-av., of lung-fever, Edward, youngest son of Peter J. and Maggie Kelly.
Funeral services will be taken from the residence of the family, for interment.
Monday evening, Feb. 25. Grange Sard, is a member of the Order of Foresters.
Feb. 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Sedgwick-st., Mrs. Mary Mann, widow of Philip J. and Sarah Mann, daughter of Philip J. and Sarah Mann, aged 74 years and 4 days.
Private.
Feb. 25, Mary Laura Mills, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Mills.
Notice to Carriages.
Feb. 25, at the Arlington House, Sarah E., wife of W. H. Taylor, of Cummings, Cook County, Ill.
Private.
Feb. 25, at the Arlington House, Sarah E., wife of W. H. Taylor, of Cummings, Cook County, Ill.
Private.
Feb. 24, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., Mary Wilson, native of Ulsterville, Tyrone, Ireland.
Funeral hereafter

$7.25@7.12½ for shoulders, $8.62@8.62½ for longs, $8.50 for clear ribs, and $9.75@9.80 for shorts. Bacon—Packed longs, $10.50; shorts, $10.75. Hams—Plain sugar-cured and canvassed, 13@16c for choice to favorite; orders 1@c higher. Breakfast bacon, $11.00@12.00. Beef—Extra mess, $11.00@12.00 per bbl; $7.00@7.50 per ½-bbl; dried, 10½@10½c; selected, 12c per lb.

LARD—Prime steam, $8.05 cash for February; $8.85 May. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 12@12½c.

LEAD—Dull at $3.70@3.75.

LUMBER—Steady at $2.10.

HAY—Quiet; prairie, $8.50@10.50; timothy, $11.00@15.00.

HEMP—Quiet; 5½c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.65.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 220,000 bu; oats, 97,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 62@62c; steamer yellow, 66@66c; No. 2 mixed, 66c; steamer mixed, 64@64c; good no grade, 60@60c. Oats dull and easier; No. 1 white, 40@40c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3 white, 40@40c. No. 1 mixed, 40c; No. 2 mixed, 39@40c. At the call there was a fair business doing in oats at 40c for February, April, and May No. 2 white. Sales, 75,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and easier; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, $3.25@3.50; winter patents, $5.25@5.50; spring patents, $5.25@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at previous prices; extra prime, $15.50@17.00; mess, $17.50@18.50; prime mess, $18.50@19.00. Lard steady and unchanged at 10½c. Hams, pickled. Live hogs, 7½c; dressed hogs, 8½@8½c. Beef steady and unchanged; extra mess, $13.00@13.50; plate, $14.50; extra plate, $15.50@16.00. Fresh beef quiet but steady; medium steers, 8½@9c; heavy, 10@10½c; fores, 6½@7c; fores, 6½@7c.

BUTTER—Quiet and easier; fresh creameries, 30@32c; held, 25@27c; Northern dairy, 18@25c; Western, 25@28c; Vermont, 28@30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,605 brls, 8,929 sacks; corn, 40,558 bu; oats, 15,100 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on Change were lower and dull. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, May, $1.04½; No. 2 hard, cash, 93½c; No. 2 wheat, 93@93½c; No. 2 red, cash, 92½c; No. 3 yellow, 32½c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2, 91½c; February, 89¾c; March, 89½c; April, 91c; May, 95c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 55c. Oats lower; No. 2, 35c. Rye steady; No. 1, 80c. Barley higher; buoyant; No. 2 spring, 68¾c; No. 3 spring extra, 55c bid.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $18.10 cash or February; $18.30 May. Lard—Prime steam, $8.05 cash or February; $8.85 May. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 12@12½c.

HOGS—Firm at $5.50@7.00.

BUTTER—Firm.

CHEESE—Dull.

EGGS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 25.—Cotton—Steady at 10½c; receipts, 1,425 bales; shipments, 2,230; stock, 60,850; sales, 1,650.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—3 p. m.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 11,000.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 46s 6d; do short clear, 47s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—26s 9d.

LONDON—REFINED PETROLEUM—6½@6½d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—26s@26s 3d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—PETROLEUM—19½c.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Howard street and Western super, $2.75@3.50; extra, $4.00@4.75; family, $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat weaker and in better demand; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.05@1.05¾; March, $1.06@1.06¾; April, $1.07@1.07¾; May, $1.09@1.09¾. Corn easier and dull; mixed, spot, 56@56¼c; March, 56¼@56½c; May, 62¼@62¾c. Oats lower and dull; white, 46@46c; mixed, 42@44c. Pennsylvania, 42@44c. Rye quiet at 67@68c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $14.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork—Old, $18.00; new, $18.50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 9¾c and 10¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c; clear rib sides, 11¾c. Hams, 14½@15¼c. Lard—Refined, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed at 19@20c; creamery at 25@26c.

EGGS—Lower and quiet, at 18@19c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8½@8¾c.

COFFEE—Coffee firm and quiet; Rio cargoes, 18½c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 7¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.18@1.18¾.

PEORIA—Liverpool dull; cotton, 5-16d; flour, 1s 6d; corn, 5d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 410,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu.

Toledo, Feb. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat shade lower; No. 2 cash, 95¾c; March, 96½@97¼c; February, 99¾c; March, 97½c; April, $1.01¾; May, $1.04¾; June, $1.06¾. Corn quiet and lower; high mixed, 56½c; new do, 55c; No. 2 cash, 55½c; March, 53¾c; April, 53½c; May, 54@54½c; rejected, 50½c. Oats dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 34½c; No. 2 cash, 35½@35½c; February, 36¼c asked; May, 37½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet and firm; prime, cash, February, or March, $5.85.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 2, white, $1.00@1.01; No. 2 red, cash, 95¾c@96c; February, 95¾c; March, $1.00; April, $1.02½; May, $1.04¾; June, $1.06 bid. Corn quiet, but firm; high mixed, 55½c; do, 55c; No. 2 cash, 53¾c; February and March, 53½c; April, 55½c bid; May, 57½c; June, 58½c asked. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2 cash or February, 35¾c; May, 37½@37¾c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet, but firm; prime, cash, February, or March, $5.80; No. 2, $5.65.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, none bu.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 25.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 10½c.

FLOUR—Easier; family, $4.70@5.00; fancy, $5.10@5.20.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.05@1.06¾. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 59@59½c. Oats weaker; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 68c. Barley quiet; extra No. 2 fall, 64@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; mess, $18.00@18.25. Lard dull; prime steam, 8½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; extra Northwestern creamery, 30c; choice dairy, 26c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at 55@56c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25.—FLOUR—Quiet; Pennsylvania family, $4.75; Ohio clear, $5.30; do straight, $5.75@5.90; winter patent, $6.10@6.70; Minnesota bakers clear, $5.00; Minnesota patent-process, $6.75. Rye flour quiet at $4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady, subsequently declined 1c@2c, and closed weak; cash, quiet; No. 2 red, February, $1.07¾@1.08; March, $1.08@1.08¾; April, $1.09@1.10; May, $1.11¾@1.12¾. Corn a shade lower; closed nominally steady; car-lots for local trade scarce and wanted; rejected low-mixed, 56@56½c; No. 3 yellow, 61@62c; steamer white, 56c; steamer yellow, 58@58½c. Oats steady; February, 40@40½c; March, 40½@41c; May, 42@42½c. Oats in moderate demand; lower; No. 3 white, 42½@42¾c; No. 1 white, 44½@44½c.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet; family, $14.00; do packets, $13.00; do No. 1 mess, $12.00; extra India mess, free on board, $24.00. New mess pork, $19.50; prime mess, nominal, $18.50. Dressed hogs, 8¼@8½c. Smoked hams, 11½@12c. Lard steady; city rendered, 10¼c; steam, 9¾@10c; butchers' loose, 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; best steady; extras, 31c@32c; Bradford County and New York tubs, 25c; do firsts, 28@30c; Western extras, 28@31c; Western good to choice, 25@27c; do fair to prime, 22@24c.

EGGS—Easier and dull; extras, 19½@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet, but firm; full cream, 13½@14½c; Western fair to good, 11½@12c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Butter and Cheese—Butter was active and had a good tone in this market today, at prices slightly in advance of last week. The sales aggregated 155,376 lbs at 32@33c, with 35c as a fair average. Cheese was brisk at 12½@13c, with 9½c ruling; the transactions aggregated 6,75 boxes.

New York, Feb. 25.—Cotton—Future deliveries advanced .06@.05c, and lost .01c, selling at the third call March at 10.86 and 10.85c; May, 11.10@; July, 11.34c; August, 11.46c; September, 11.12c; October, 10.73. Future deliveries closed steady; February, .05c and other months .02@.03c higher than on Saturday. Sales, 144,000 bales.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 25.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 10 7-16c; low middling, 10¼c; good ordinary, 9 15-16c; net receipts, 6,939 bales; gross, 6,939; exports, Great Britain, 7,850; continent, 1,600; coastwise, 1,000; sales, 6,000; stock, 347,981.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 25.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 10 7-16c; low middling, 10¼c; good ordinary, 9 15-16c; net receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, Great Britain, 2,535; coastwise, 3,400; sales, 3,300; stock, 41,440.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25.—Cotton—Higher; middling, 10½c; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 600; shipments, 1,300; stock, 36,600.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 25.—Petroleum—Crude oil weaker; total runs Saturday and Monday, 94,301 brls; total shipments, 98,756; charters, 4,767; clearances, 6,000,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 97.8½c and closed at 98c; highest price, $1.01; lowest, 96c.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 25.—Petroleum—Opened at 97.8½c; highest, 98c; lowest, 96c; closed at 98c; sales, 25,30,000 brls; clearances Saturday, 9,140,000; runs, 130,000; shipments, 84,676; charters, 4,161.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25.—Turpentine—33c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25.—Petroleum—Steady; United opened at 97.8½c; advanced to 81.01, declined to 96½c, and closed at 100c.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 25.—Whisky—Firm at $1.17.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 25.—Whisky—Active and firm at $1.15.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 25.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

MARITAL DEVOTION.

A Young Widow's Suicide Through Sorrow at the Death of Her Husband.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Later facts in the suicide of Widow Campbell, of Olneyville, R. I., Saturday, show that the cause sprang from marital devotion so remarkable as to smack of romance. Mrs. John Campbell was a very prepossessing woman, who, since the death of her husband last September, has been melancholy and morose, shunning all society, seemingly heart-broken in her widowhood. Her beauty and health seemed rapidly fading. All efforts of friends to encourage her from the stupor of gloom were unavailing. She declared she no longer cared to live—all she ever lived for had gone. Saturday night screams alarmed other occupants of the house, and, running to her room, they found her writhing in spasms. She said she had taken three grains of strychnine, and called for water. On the arrival of physicians she refused to allow anything to be done to save her. In fact, she was already beyond human aid, and died in a short time. In her trunk, on the upper tray, were found her bridal garments, in which she was married two years ago, and in which she had requested that she might be buried. Her request will be complied with, and her bridal dress will become her funeral garb.

A FRIGHTFUL FUNGUS.

Probably by Ell Perkins: One of the most remarkable fungi of which there is any record grew in the wine cellar of Sir Joseph Banks. He received a cask of wine as a gift, and finding it too sweet had it locked up in a cellar to ripen. There it remained for three years, probably during the time he was with Capt. Cooke in his voyage around the world. At the end of that period he directed his butler to ascertain the state of the wine, but the cellar door could not be opened on account of some powerful obstacle within. The door was cut down, when the cellar was found to be completely filled with a fungus so dense and firm as to require an ax for its removal. It was then discovered that the fungus had consumed every drop of wine and raised the empty cask to the ceiling.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3200 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—C. A. Braun, Druggist.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. De B. Monroe, Druggist.

122 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3537 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

328 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

487 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon—L. Shreiber & Co., 491 WEST MADISON-AV., Sheldon—Druggists.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.

422 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirsley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.

581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Schneichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

122 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Hoffman, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

703 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlen (successor to C. H. Plauts), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Senrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

RAVENSWOOD.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A DARK-BROWN, LONG-haired Spaniard, hair partly curled, and white on breast, of middle size; is wild, but is very much scared; answers the name of Fauti. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to GEO. I. HOFFMAN, 201 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—A WHITE GORDEN SETTER DOG with black spots on his body and right side of head, the ear is also black, with a split nose; answers to the name of Don. A liberal reward will be given if brought to Lake Shore R. R. baggage-room.

$5.00 REWARD—LOST—SUNDAY MORNing, between Blue Island and Oakley-avs. and Monroe and Morgan-sts., a black and white cameo breastpin. Return to 97 Laughton-st.

$50—REWARD—LOST—MONDAY MORNing, Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st. State and Twenty-fourth, one 7-stone cluster diamond; return to 2220 Prairie-av. and receive above reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY competent dry-goods business man, 32 years of age, wants to change his place here for a situation in some Southwestern State on account of his health. Al references and testimonials. Will pay $20 for securing me a suitable place. Address this week K 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper or at general office work by a Canadian, aged 28; four and a half years as cashier with large manufacturing concern in Canada; fair penman. Good references. Am also good sound telegrapher. H 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer; operates calligraph; good penman. City references. Address K 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as clerk, writing, or any honorable employment. Good references. Address K 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN drug clerk as a substitute. Can give good reference. Address K 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, examined, or written up, daytime or evening, by a thorough accountant. Address H 90, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH FIRST-CLASS firm as traveler by young man who speaks French, German, and English; can give A 1 first-class references. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN BY a German, 26 years; well acquainted in grocery line. Address K 7, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED tailor as cutter; country preferred. Address K 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN; RUN engine four years. References. Address K 10, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS German coachman. Recommendations from last employer. Faithful and industrious. COACHMAN, 1301 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a private family. Best city references given. Address K 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; 7 years' experience. References from last place. Address O K 71, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED packer in wholesale house. Address K 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL GIVE $10 for a steady position that pays $15 a week. I have No. 1 reference. I am willing to do any kind of laboring work. Address K 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work in a private family; no washing. References. Please call at or address 3628 Parnell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to assist in general housework. Call at 686 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL for second work. Apply at 216 Taylor-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do housework. Call at 320 West Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR general housework in a small family. Good references. 3527 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable and refined young girl to do general housework in private family. Please address K 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN private family to do second work. Best city reference. Address 622 Forty-third-st. for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl as first-class cook in a private family; no washing; 3 colored girls for second work. 3127 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish cook; also second girl; competent waitress. Reference. No letters. Basement 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent and reliable girl to do general housework; two years in last place; any part of city or country. Call for three days (no letters), basement 1421 Wabash-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY FAMILY IN need of a nurse, housekeeping, sewing, or housecleaning please call at 409 South May-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, intelligent girl either as housekeeper or to do general housework in an American family; excellent cook and laundress. Satisfactory reference. No objection to the country. Address for two days K 17, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN having three years' experience in manufacturing fruit-butter, jellies, and preserves of the finest quality. K 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A MAN IN OFFICE OF GOOD appearance; must speak the Scandinavian language; prefer one familiar with drugs. Address H 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-ENtry bookkeeper, young man preferred, salary $60 per month. City reference. H 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SQUARE, CAPABLE, registered drug clerk can hear of a situation by addressing Dr. H. L. CARON, 413 North Clark-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED — THREE GOOD SALESMEN; two to travel and one for city; good salary or large commission, or both salary and commission; to good men this is a rare opportunity. References required. No book agents or canvassers need apply. Address H 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS salesman; state age, experience, and reference. K 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN. ADdress K 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD AD-dress and having some knowledge of mechanics as traveling salesman; a good opportunity for an energetic, ambitious man; no others need apply. The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., 61 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A a general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 47 Vesey-st., N. Y.

WANTED—TOBACCO-STRIPPER (STEADY work) at 2826 State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH GOING ACtive worker to deliver books to subscribers in the city. Address K 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 105 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-packages and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST SELLing goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — 3 YOUNG men to learn telegraphing; situations when competent. Apply to Superintendent Union Telegraph Company, 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 222 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, with references. 2608 Groveland-av., upper flat.

WANTED—FOR SMALL FAMILY—A COMpetent girl for general housework; prefer English or Scotch, and one just out. Apply at once at 397 North State-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework in small family; must be good cook. 170 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family of adults. 2706 Calumet-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—WET NURSE. CALL AT 31 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—YOUNG NURSE GIRL. APPLY at 623 West Jackson-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — 3 YOUNG ladies to learn telegraphing; positions when qualified. Apply to Superintendent Union Telegraph Company, 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of cutting and cutting-out of retail store. Address, stating salary, K 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS EXPERIENCED in making paper boxes and working in paste. Call in basement, 431 South Oakley-av.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $4,000—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, hauling vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 60 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY in any amount on approved collaterals or any first-class mortgage security. Correspondence or call. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT AT REASONABLE RATES loaned on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity. W. ALLEY, 159 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

ANY AMOUNTS, $100 TO $1,500, TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, machinery, or other chattels, without removal or publicity. 102 Washington-st., Room 20 and 21.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 Dearborn-st., money loaned on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal, 133 South Clark-st. and 115 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. H. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit. WALTER BUTLER, 160 Randolph-st., Room 34.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, Banker, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 1 Glowland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$600 FOR ONE year on personal property; can give good security. Address K 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 3 YEARS AT 6 TO 6½ per cent on first-class Cook County residence property. Address, stating interest, K 31, Tribune.

WANTED—$7,000 ON OUTSIDE PROPERTY for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent; title perfect; property worth $20,000; insurance on building to cover mortgage. Address K 13, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$7,500 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; cash in hand; can close immediately. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—FINE LARGE AL-cove room with board after March 1.

WEST SIDE.

473 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—LARGE south-front suite of rooms with board.

NORTH SIDE.

44 RUSH-ST.—NICE ROOM AND BOARD for gent and wife or two gents.

567 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD AND front alcove room or back room; conveniences.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; accomodations for 300 guests; rooms from 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; a few pleasant rooms and suites now vacant; special terms made with families.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR (EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomsour's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A MARRIED COUPLE WANT good board in a private family; state terms. K 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A LARGE, NICELY-FURnished room by a gentleman and lady without children; private family preferred; South Side, not more than one mile from Madison-st.; price not to exceed $40 per month. Address K 6, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH from $10,000 to $15,000 in well-established and flourishing manufacturing business in this city. Good salesman and one who can devote his attention to the business preferred. Address K 9, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,500 IN A GOOD paying business. Room 603A First National Bank.

WANTED—PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business; profits and demand large. Best city references given and required; none need apply unless they mean business; no notice taken of postals. Address W. C. MILLARD, Room 6, 51 Wabash-av.

$10,000—I HAVE THIS AMOUNT INvested and want a partner with same amount to join me and increase capacity of works; business will show a net profit of over $25,000 per annum. Address K 32, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHICK: WRITE ME WHERE you are. It will be strictly confidential. Will protect and help you. CULLY, New York.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER, industrious habits desires to form the acquaintance of a respectable young lady; object, matrimony. K 33, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF MISS NELLIE PAYNE, who came from St. Louis, Mo., to this city the 11th inst., will communicate with GEO. BROWN, attorney at law, 124 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo., she will hear something to her advantage.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$35 custom-made suit for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS IN FINE PANTS —Just received at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —The very latest styles in two, three, or four-button cutaway frock coats, made from the best foreign fabrics; $20 for coats and vest, ordered for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SATIN-LINED, CUStom-made suit (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$10 for a spring overcoat, imported (West of England) Melton, made for $30; a great bargain. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$24 will buy a spring overcoat, imported Dublin corkscrew, full silk roll, satin-lined, made for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $15; will sell if we can fit you for $35. at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Spring suits—$25 for a handsome imported hairline cassimere suit, ordered for $65. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Full dress suits for sale or to hire at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool cassimere in six shades, corkscrew, worsted, and well worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$10 custom-made pants for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—$8.50 BUYS A FINE all-wool spring overcoat (custom made), worth $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$5 for custom-made pants ordered for $12. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$5 for custom-made pants for $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $15 GIVES YOU CHOICE of 12 styles spring overcoats, beautiful garments, custom made for no less than $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$20 for a custom-made suit ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Imported cassimere or worsted suits, satin lined, ordered for $65, at $30. These goods are decided bargains if we can fit you. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A FINE ALL-WOOL Melton spring overcoat in all shades; silk serge roll, custom made at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —High art, elegant garments, genuine misfits from all the leading tailors at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS TO HIRE or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Spring overcoats, the very latest and corre